the system or

C. AYER & Co., nalytical Chemists, Lowell. Mass.

at the Institution for each day. Sundays in NDREW STONE, Institute, and Physi-nd Lungs. hstreet, Troy, N. Y. L LEG. Manufactured in

ificial Leg, which repe, is worn by upwards every profession, ocas to defy detection, as applied. No mat-putation, the Artificial e patient walks with nd soldiers whose legs PALMER & CO., reen street, Boston.
est, most useful, and
t this establishmen t.
3m25

Augusta. ice, Augusta P. Shaw, Portland, Shepley, Portland. Roberts, Bangor. 3, and the amount of

PANY.

Augusta, Me., et. Also FISH.

WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

APS—Crane's, Soda, uid Candles all sizes, in quantities to suit LOUR MILL.

. D.,

Dr. Hill's. RMER. MORNING ER. idge, Augusta

Editors.

subscription, a dis-as will be strictly reserve the right, f adding 25 cents re charged 25 cents



VOL. XXXI.

Maine Karmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

What kind of Turnips shall we Raise?

ruta baga, but each of these kinds have a great

Evergreens transpire less than deciduous

upper and lower, varying in different plants.

Tape Worm in a Cow.

it contains but little else than water. These two "truth lies between two extremes."

tains but little besides water, it must exhaust the feet is sufficient, others, going to the opposite

soil of but little else than water, which is an ex-

It is true that the turnip will exhaust the soil if

cropped long enough from it, because it requires are to be put, both matters of high importance.

some important principles of the soil, such as As a proof of these statements, one American

phosphate of lime, to make it. It is also true writer on the subject says: "It is no detriment

If this be an objection, the same objection will tions in regard to the different qualities of soil,

apply to grass, which also contains a large per centage of water, but we do not object to feeding our cattle with it. As an aid to save dry fodder

our cattle with it. As an aid to save dry fodder in winter, it is useful and efficient, and as an excellent material to form a healthy admixture with hay, or other forage, for diet of cattle and whom we have no higher authority on the subject, in our country, writes: "If practicable," (note the qualification) "drains should go so deep that the water comes in at the

other farm stock, turnips, being easily raised and

preserved, are valuable, and the farmer who repudiates their use, and ignores their value be-

cause they do not come up to corn or barley or going deep enough to protect the tile—and two

oats, as nutritive food, is not wise. It is now and a half feet is ample for that—I can see no sure that, in many parts of this State, the in-

coming hay crop will be a light one, and those farmers who wish to grow substitutes for the purpose of helping out their fodder, will find it an

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1863.

The Apple Tree Pest.

Our correspondent in this week's paper writes Extremes in farming operations and opinions, are as often met with, as in other professions and ustly, although strongly, in regard to the applepursuits. One advocate of shallowing plowing tree caterpillar, which is this season a great pest to the apple trees of Maine. We are indeed asis sure to be met by an advocate of deep plowing; at one time it is best to plow your manure under. onished at the apparent neglect of too many to take the necessary measures for their destruction, again it is best to apply it upon or near the surface; our fathers cut their grass late, we are gowhile in the young larval state, and when it could Some of our good friends seem to have imbibed ing to the other extreme and advocate that it have been performed most effectually and easily. an inveterate prejudice against this humble and should be cut early; they left their farm dress-A few hours spent at the time they first began to A few hours spent at the time they first began to and speculations to practice in agriculture, conspin their tents, would have cleansed a large orchard of them, but now they have arrived at circumstances wholly removed from the situation unpretending root, and, as all do who are acting ing to bleach and wash in the rains and snows of under the influence of prejudice, neither grow it a twelve month, we inclose it in cellars or sheds, themselves or are willing that others should. and give it no chance to breathe. These cases of maturity the labor is a hundred fold increased, in of common application; assumptions have been used for observations, and they have expected and They will tell you that, in the first place, it is an

fact it is impossible. exhaustor of the soil, and in the next place, that enough that they afford examples to prove that statements do not seem to agree very well together; for one must refute the other. If it conhaustion easily supplied by natural operations. said with no regard to the character of the soil person there are at least three negligent ones, we shall see that the good has been but a drop in the bucket. One neglected orchard may be the means of communicating the pest to all the trees of the eighborhood the next season. phosphate of time, to make it. It is also true that it contains a large per centage of water, and therefore requires more bulk to furnish a given supply of nutriment to the animal fed with it.

A few days since while passing through Belfast any experiments they may have made, and on the city, we noticed a large orchard entirely devoid of foliage and looking as dead and barren as in midfoliage and looking as dead and barren as in midwinter, while all around, over the buildings, trees, walks and fences, were thousands of the disgusting, almost full grown larvæ. A majority of the caterpillars are now passing, or have passed into the pupa or dormant state, from which they will emerge in a few weeks as perfect insects or moths, and having laid their eggs for the next season's generation, they die. It is not too late now to destroy many of them. All pupæ should be crushed, and moths destroyed. Small trees can be rid of them by careful search and cutting off be rid of them by careful search and cutting off and destroying the belt of eggs deposited by the parent insect, and with which most every one is acquainted. Large trees can best be cleaned by prompt attention at leafing season next spring. For further particulars in regard to this insect, as to its forms, stages, &c., see Farmer, number the part and legitimate conclusions. But decisive experiments on tangible grounds are in the power of every reflective agriculturist; if he will only observe, read and think, a most ample field is open to his exertions, in which he may act the part both of the practical man and the philosopher, and bring to the test of experience, the suggestions and deductions of his own observation, together with those of persons, in so far as they may be applicable in the situation in which

Watering Plants.

During these dry spells of weather, garden plants actually languish for moisture, and to be

Watering Plants.

During these dry spells of weather, garden plants actually languish for moisture, and to be many varieties, which the skill of ingenious cultivators in England and Germany, have got up.

Among the ruta baga are the "Skirvings," and the "Laings," and the Ashcroft, and many others, and among the English or flat turnips, there is a host of all shapes, colors and size. by reading a discussion on draining which recenttivators in England and Germany, have got up.
Among the ruta baga are the "Skirvings," and
the "Laings," and the Ashcroft, and many others,
and among the English or flat turnips, there is a
host of all shapes, colors and sizes.

Most of the ruta bagas are yellow. There are
two very good sorts that are white, one of them
is the old fashioned white French turnip, as they
used to be called in old times. These are a very
good variety, but not much cultivated now. The
other sort is the "German sweet turnip," introduced a few years ago. We think this one of the
more were beginners of great usefulness, from practical
drainers and ominent farmers. As exhibiting, in
a better manner than can otherwise be done, the
grows quickly, but at the same time is hard and
grommact, sweet of flavor, and keeps up its qualihrifty and healthy, they must be furnished with postive conviction, where reason and experience

grows quickly, but at the same time is hard and compact, sweet of flavor, and keeps up its qualities until quite late in the spring. It is of a

globular form, and when a good chance is given to it, will grow to a very large size, and produce a heavy crop per acre. We recommend it to the attention of those who never cultivated it. Of experience: "With regard to frequent drains as opposed to the yellow ruta bagas, we are not fully persuaded deep ones at wider intervals, Mr. D. stated a case the yellow ruta bagas, we are not fully persuaded in our own mind which is the better sort. Skirving's Purple-top is a smooth, productive kind—is of good solidity, flavor and size, and is, perhaps, as good as any one. Asheroft's ruta baga is of a finer and more delicate grain, and preferred by some for table uses. It has not been much cultivated in Maine.

Of the common English or flat turnip, you will find a numerous list. For early use, the early the first where, in 1854, an occupant of a farm drained ten acres two feet eight inches deep and five and a half yards apart. The farm then changing hands, the new occupant drained the remainder of the farm four feet deep and eleven yards apart. The fields were laid together, so that the shallow and part of the deep-drained land were one field; the plow, drill, &c., went across both of them every turn. In partnership with the occupant, Mr. D. carried on the farm till 1859. In reference to the effect of the different systems of drainage, he find a numerous list. Eor early use, the early snow ball is a fine variety. The old fashioned white Norfolk will grow to a large size, but is rather spongy in texture. Of the white kinds it did on the deep-drained part. I went to the form the fact of the different systems of drainage, he says: 'I pledge my word to the fact that every spring the land worked properly, earlier by two or three days on the frequent-drained part than it did on the deep-drained part. I went to the

Depth of Drains.

we prefer the Purple-top strap-leaf. They grow to a good size and are pretty solid and compact.

Next to these, we prefer of the white kinds, the tankard shape or "cow horns," as some call the same farm, in 1860, the new tenant finding one field where the deep draining which had been done eleven yards apart was particularly wat midway between the drains, he put a shaltankard shape or "cow horns," as some can them. They are productive and easily gathered, and are of a good consistency and keep well if kept cool. In regard to the yellow varieties we are not "well posted," although we have raised are not "well posted," although we have raised are not "Regular to the yellow that although these shallow drains cross the main of the deep ones, when a heavy rain has fallen they run well at the eyes; heretofore several kinds of them. The Yellow of course after light rains the water soaks into Aberdeen is one of the best, but requires good the loosened earth, where it crosses the main soil and a longer time to grow than some of them,

"Mr. Coussmaker said it was thirty-two years"

to come to perfection. The Yellow Matta is a since he began to drain. He began with drains beautiful root, and for early use, a very good one, as is also the "Orange Jelly," so called.

Now is the time to put in this crop. Those who have sward land to turn over will find a dressing of Coe's Super-phosphate of lime to be an ing of Coe's Super-phosphate of lime to be an analysis of the same to present the depth was not sufficient. He then went down three feet and that, he contended, was the right excellent dressing for either the ruta baga or flat depth in his own case; he did not say it was turnip. Our neighbors in the Aroostook, or any where on the frontiers of the State, raise large crops on burnt land, and it would not be a bad Parkes' system, four feet deep, and he was oblig-

crops on burnt land, and it would not be a bad plan for some in the older parts of the State to burn off some of their bushy alder patches and sow to turnips.

Exhalations of Plants.

It is a well known scientific fact that plants emit or throw off through their leaves, certain quantities of moisture which is taken from the soil by the roots. The quantity or amount thus exhaled depends upon the state of the atmosphere, being greater during the day, and when the air is dry and hot, or when the sun shines, and less in the night and damp weather. The health of all plants is dependent to a greater or less extent upon the free performance of this function, and many of their diseases are due to its disarrange. many of their diseases are due to its disarrangement. Hence it is easy to understand why a drouth is so injurious—if there is no water in the soil, none can be emitted through the leaf, and its arrangements are disturbed.

or drains for increased depth. Indeed, on the whole, even if the drains were the same distance, he preferred three feet to four. As regarded the more porous soils, he did not doubt that deep drainage, with less frequency of drains, answered perfectly well; but it was not so in the case of clays."

Having.

plants. By experiment, Dr. Hales found that a cabbage emitted half its weight daily; a sun-flower three feet high emitted a pound and four-hay has greeted our olfactories this summer, was teen ounces daily, and spearmint transpired one on last Friday, when we noticed several of our and a quarter times its weight in a day. This city residents diligently employed in "making" exhalation takes place from the upper surface of the product of their garden plats, and anxiously the leaves, while absorption takes place from both discussing the probabilities of a good "second crop." But few of our farmers will commence haying before the 10th of July. We understand that the prospects of the hay crop, in some parts Our neighbor, S. Jackson, the butcher of East of the State, is not encouraging. Winthrop, informed us the other day that he

found in the intestines of a cow that he had slaughtered, a tape worm, fifteen feet in length. We suppose it is generally known, if not it This species of worm not unfrequently troubles should be, that hoeing beans during wet weather man, the dog, and flesh-eating animals, but we causes them to rust. The dirt touching and adnever before heard of them in herbivorous ani-hering to the leaves seems to have a poisonous ef-fect upon their vital arrangement. in the following, which we copy from a Treatise on Manures, Grasses, and Farming, by John Donaldson, one of the most intelligent of British writers upon agriculture:

The great and very general mistake of learned men who have tried to reduce their deductions

We never saw them in so great numbers as dur- would attend every similar experiment. For ining this year, a fact to which any person can attest who has been much through the country, ried to the field, because the circumstances admit and observed their ravages. Many fruit growers have corefully destroyed all upon their ravages trials made in pots and vases, placed in a room or have carefully destroyed all upon their premises, in a garden, afford no available knowledge in the but when we remember that for every careful field; and all such essays, in order to be decisive

One-Horse Mower---Query.

Messes. Editors:—I wish to inquire through the Farmer where I can obtain the best and cheapest one-horse mower; the price, where kept for sale, and the best way to convey it to Free-nature and object. But some little judgment and dom village. Any information you can give will reflection will speedily set the matter in a right oblige Yours, John Bryan. Dlige Yours, Montville, June 23, 1863.

Note. Most of the manufacturers of mowing machines, make a lighter machine than the usual two-horse, suitable of being drawn by one horse, but we cannot say which is best. The Union machine, manufactured at Worcester, Mass., can be had in this city of S. S. Brooks. The price of But both natural and artificial causes contribute

The lilac is one of our most widely distributed, as it is certainly one of our most beautiful flow-

We see by an exchange that the Massachusetts selves fortunate to get a third of the same tical utility. amount. Our Californias are nowhere in comparison. But don't be in a hurry to get the seed, let somebody else try it first. Remember it is

Death of a Distinguished Pomologist.

workers in the cause, and the agricultural community a most valued member.

In some localities in Malden the whole face of the country is covered with them, not only the trees and small bushes, but the fields, the roads, the fences, and even the stone walls and buildings. You connot sit down or lean against a post without getting on them, and in turn they will creep to the stone walls are post without getting on them, and in turn they will creep to the stone walls are post without getting on them, and in turn they will creep to the stone walls are post without getting on them, and in turn they will creep to the stone walls are post without getting on them, and in turn they will creep to the stone walls are post without getting on them, and in turn they will creep to the stone walls are post without getting on them. Very truly yours,

Phillips, June 20, 1868.

S. DILL.

Theoretical and Practical Farmers.

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good common sense

There is a large amount of good There is a large amount of good common sense

tic, are no objection to any animal. Call no animals thorough bred simply because they are recorded in the herd-book. If "blood will tell," let it.—Springfield Republican.

The best time for sowing the book is a content of the maxims. These are:

1. The best time for sowing the book is a content of the maxims. Hay Making.

The proper time to cut grass is one of the unsettled questions upon which the best farmers often disagree, and it is one, also, upon which many seem to be quite indifferent. This latter class seem to set upon the supposition that the properties of the

cutting or the mode of curing. Provided the hay does not get wet in the process of making, and is sufficiently dried not to heat in the mow, they are perfectly satisfied with the result, and rejoice in their good fortune, making the measure of their.

4. Any land suitable for gypsum, whether wild the quality of the hay secured. enlarging much too extensively on the merits of To many minds, it seems an absurdity that the difference of only a few days in the time of cutting, at the hay harvest, can, by any possibility, make any very perceptible difference in the nutritive value of the hay; and, too indifferent to subsequent coat of plaster will produce any effect they submit, year after year, to the mortifying experience of seeing the farm stock of their neighbors thriving and fattening in their loose flexible hides, while the skins of their own cattle, fed equally well as regards quantity, draw as tight over the ribs as if they were in process of being stretched for drum-heads; and they come out in the spring as lean and lank as those animals which Pharaoh saw in his dream. This difference in condition is notwithstanding the fact that all grasses generally, it is useless. On wheat, results from feeding straw in competition with the real genuine article that has been mown at the 7. Two bushels sown on an acre will produce full time, when all the nutritious juices were in full flow. And the reason is, that if grass is permitted to stand after it has come into flower, it looses a large proportion of the starch, sugar and gum, which are the nutritive elements of its compose or neiging out their fodder, will find it an object to call in the aid of some of the members of the turnip family. And what kind shall we raise? The turnips are divided, naturally, into two kinds, viz., the flat turnip, so called, and the ruta baga, but each of these binds have position, and they are changed into woody fibre, and hard indigestible seeds which are too fine for mastication, and which pass through the animal

> ceptions and exaggerated statements have usurped ever was or ever can be even upon the pages of Mr. Thomas's almanac.—Plowman. How to Cure a Spavined Horse,

> > not at all lame. Several of my neighbors have

What Young People Should Know.

drive a team.

3. To carve, and wait on the dinner table.

4. To milk the cows, shear the sheep, and dress

a veal or a mutton.

5. To reckon money, and keep accounts accurately, and according to good book-keeping rules.

6. To write a neat, appropriate, briefly expressed business letter, in a good hand, and to fold

receding.

Farmers are universally upbraided with their prejudices, and it is very generally acknowledged that, with many splendid and very meritorious exceptions, no class of men adhere more obstinate the one-horse is \$90; weight, 400 pounds. If this or some other good machine cannot be had nearer your place, you cannot do better than to nearer your place, you cannot do better than to come here with your team and get one.—Ebs.

declaim so loudly against the larmer, would act as the farmers do; they would adopt the best known means of deriving renumeration from their capimens of deriving renumeration would be value. tal and labor. As in the natural world the valof modes and processes can only be known from being tried in similar circumstances, so in the moral world the actions of men cannot be judged ering shrubs. There are probably but few farm relatively until they be placed under the influence houses in Maine without an attendant clump of these early blossoming favorites, and even after these early blossoming favorites, and even after the state of the state the flowers have faded, their deep green foliage renders them pleasing to the eye. The great object is to have them blowers have them blowers and even after understanding the art of making a rational application of scientific discoveries; but definite and fixed principles must be obtained before any benefits to have them blowers. ject is to have them blossom as fully as possible, fits can be attempted, for scientific theories are and we have found that this may be attained by breaking off all of the blossom stalks as and we have found that this may be attained by breaking off all of the blossom-stalks as soon as the blossoms have faded. We suppose the reason for this to be that, if the flower-stalks are left on, a certain amount of sap is required to form the seed, but if the stalk and embryo seed be removed, that amount of sap is used in forming the blossom buds for the next season.

and one overturns the other, and from them no practical foundation can be obtained. The man of theory is only in danger of erroneous reasoning; he has little to perplex him; the current of his ideas meet with no obstruction, the pen glides smoothly along the paper, and he has no trials to make in order to verify his conclusions. But the man of practice is placed in a situation very widely different. The imperfection of matter, which constitutes the material of his operations, which constitutes the material of his operations, meets him in every step; accidents, which h could neither foresee nor prevent, constantly oc-cur to embarrass and distract him, and a thousand Board of Agriculture have recently imported a best leading produced a thousand bushels to the acre. Think of that ye farmers of Maine, who think your-solves fortunate to get a third of the same

What Constitutes a Thorough Bred?

This vexed question, that has been so many easier telling a big story than to raise such a big crop of potatoes.

This vector question during the property of times settled and unsettled by disagreeing doctors is again agitated. Wells Lathrop, of South Had Death of a Distinguished Pomologist.

Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most dis
Dr. John A. Kennicott, one of the most distinguished, if not the leading pomologist of the West, died in Illinois on the 4th of June, at the age of 63 years. By his decease the great West Mr. L. takes as his standard for judging, the has lost one of her most earnest and indefatigable platform of the authors of the Herd Book, viz:
workers in the cause, and the agricultural comcannot be traced by record, in direct line, on the cannot be traced by record, in direct line, on the side of both sire and dam, to animals in Great Britain, of undoubted purity of blood." We have not space for the entire article, or an extended discussion of the subject, but would simply say that our faith in pedigrees, always weak, is still further diminished by this criticism. When it is remembered that the first herd book was printed in 1821; that at that time the verbal statements and stories of interested breeders remain over night on a tree of mine, than I would harbor a rebel spy. I was in Massachusetts a few days since in the vicinity of Boston, Charleston, Malden and Cambridge, and there are hundreds of apple, cherry and plum trees, in that vicinity, with not a vestage of anything green on them except the caterpillars and perhaps some stems of leaves left that became too hard for them to cat.

We have sent some good judges of cattle to Europe to buy, and some not so good. We have at parties.—Ex.

The use of Plaster.

Not much is yet known as to the wherefores of the effects caused by using this article on our soils. We clip the following from the Country Gantlemonia added. We have trusted in English herdbooks, and learned that they were fallible. Now let us use common sense. Probably as good stock can be found in this country as in any other. Let real merit be the test of worth in all selections, and speak for itself. Pedigrages if any other. other man, and that is just nothing at all. But from actual observation I have had conclusions

1. The best time for sowing plaster is in May

forced upon me so clearly that I venture to style

class seem to act upon the supposition that "hay less will be the effect of the plaster until, on low, is hay," without much reference to the time of wet and clayey land, all its effects cease.

uccess to consist in the quantity rather than in he quality of the hay secured.

To many minds, it seems an absurdity that the its full effects. The richer the land is and the

the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason why it is so, the subject to investigate the reason which is subjec

in condition is, notwithstanding the fact that all grasses generally, it is useless. On wheat, rye dried grass is called hay, about the same as reand oats it is worthless. On potatoes it is of lit-

How to make Breachy Cattle.

We are too apt to underrate the intelligence of without contributing to its nourishment. In short, the difference is, as that between wood and the most important article of which the farmer that cows, horses, sheep and pigs, are very apt can supply; and it is caused by that ignorance or stubbornness which neglects the golden opportunity of applying the scythe or the mowing machine at just the right time, when the grass, or clover, or millet, or whatever it may be, first ownes into flower.

When the weather is favorable, it is better to mow, even if the crop has not fully attained to the point of blossoming, than to postpone the chance of a continuance of a favorable season. We think there should be no arbitrary rule as to the particular month or day of the month for make a descent upon the corn or grain fields, as the particular month or day of the month for cutting grass. But if the crop has reached the proper stage of its growth to make the best hay, it should be cut in June, without reference to the established custom of not commencing the hay harvest until the first days of July. The seasons vary, one year with another, and the proper time to make hay is indicated to the understanding of a sensible farmer, much more plainly upon his blades of grass and blossoms of clover than it ever was or ever can be even upon the pages of

Soil Under Buildings.

Whenever soil is covered for any length of How to Cure a Spavined Horse.

I have a fine mare, which, three years ago, became very lame from a bone spavin on the inside of the left hind leg. After pretty hard driving for several days, she became so lame that she was unfit for use. The spavin was very tender, and she rested the foot constantly on the toe when she stood. I took her to the blacksmith, and directed him to put on a shoe without any toe cork, and with blunt heel corks two inches long. She immediately traveled much better, and when she stood, rested the foot on the toe and heel corks, thus relieving the contracted cord from the strain to which it had been constantly subjected. In a short time the inflammation and tenderness subsided. The swelling abated, and she traveled very well. She wore off the inside cork faster than the outside one, when she began to be lame again. I then had the shoe reset and the corks shortened a little, and the next time she was shod a little more, but I still have her wear heel corks an inch or more in length. There is a little more of the inside to reveal a stance which will be transformed into manure. was shod a little more, but I still have her wear stance which will be transformed into manure.

heel corks an inch or more in length. There is a slight enlargement of the bone where the spavin is seated, but she performs hard service, and is ---Remedy for the Same.

and at all lame. Several of my neighbors have applied the same remedy, with equally good results, and I think that a little thought and observation will satisfy any one that this is the apapropriate remedy. The cords attached to the part where the enlargement is seated, become inflamed and contracted, and raise up the heel from the ground. When the horse brings the heel from the ground. When the horse brings the heel to the ground the cords are strained, and become irritated and inflamed. The long corks keep the heel raised permanently, and thus prevent the cords from being strained, and allow the inflammation to get well. Some enlargement and a slight degree of stiffness may remain, but seldom enough to affect the gait. I consider the discovery of so much importance, that I wish the owners of horses to know it, as I believe that many horses of horses to know it, as I believe that many horses to horse so know it, as I believe that many horses to have character, is as follows: Linseed Oil, Tincture of Lobelia, Pyroligneous Acid, Spirits of Turpentine, equal parts. Mix.

of horses to know it, as I believe that many horses that are now considered of little value may by this simple means be restored to a serviceable condition.—Cor. N. E. Farmer.

The problem of the thing importance, that the owners that are now considered of little value may by this simple means be restored to a serviceable condition.—Cor. N. E. Farmer.

The problem of the owners of the body; and the patient should have an occasional dose of sulphur in a "bran mash;" four drachms of sulphur constitute a dose.—Horse Owners' Hand Book.

Echoing Floor.

The best inheritance that people can leave their children, is the ability to help themselves. This is better than a hundred thousand dollars apiece. In any trouble or difficulty, they will have two excellent servants ready, in the shape of their two hands. Those who can do nothing and have to be waited on, are helpless, and easily disheartened at the misfortunes of life. Those who are active and hardy meet troubles with a cheerful face, and soon surmount them. Let young people therefore, learn to do as many different things as possible.

Every farmer's boy should know how, sooner or later,

1. To dress himself, black his own shoes, cut his brother's hair, wind a watch, sew on a button, make a bed, and keep all his clothes in perfect order.

On The here were a waren and make a bed, and keep all his clothes in perfect through the laths, and it will seem to you like order.

2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon, and another house, I should serve all my chamber floors in this manner, unless somebody can point out a better method.

A Remedy for Melon Bugs.

of business letter, in a good hand, and to fold and subscribe it properly.

7. To plow, sow grain and grass seed, drive a mowing machine, swing a scythe, build a stack and a load of hay.

8. To put up a package, build a fire, whitewash a wall, mend broken tools, and regulate a clock.

There are the properly a gentleman who has had much experience in raising melons, informs us that the best thing to keep bugs from the vines is,—
Sulphur, one table spoonful; Cayenne pepper, one table spoonful; Ground mustard, one table spoonful. Mix the whole with half a pint of flour, and apply to the plants when they are moist. A gentleman who has had much experience in

clock.

There are many other things which would render boys more useful to themselves and others—
these are merely a specimen. But the young man who can do all these things well, and who is ready at all times to assist others, will command far more respect and esteem than if he knew merely how to drive fast horses, smoke cigars, play cards, and talk nonsense to foolish young ladies at parties.—Ex.

NO. 29.

A Gold Placer in Maine,

The Report of the Scientific Survey of Maine,

Scientific.

The Report of the Scientific Survey of Maine, published in 1862, by order of the Legislature, contains the following exhibit, viz; "There is an extensive tract in the northwest part of the State, in which native gold has been found. It has been seen only in the alluvium. We refer to the country washed by the Sandy River. It was first found by a returned Californian Library Lores been found on the Sandy nian miner. It has been found on the Sandy River at various localities, between its source and New Sharon. One man dug out thirty dollars' worth. The facts show that there is gold in situ, [some collected body or continuous locality,] the rocks of Somerset and Franklin counties. Such is the testimony of the Scientific Commis-ioners. Some further facts, derived from other

ources, will here be added. There is a large, high rock-mountain, called Mt. Saddleback, in Franklin county, near the Somerset line. It is rough and precipitous, and extends into several townships. Under its eastern base two rivers take their rise, viz: the Sanda River, number counterly and the Post Pierre. dy River, running southerly, and the Dead River, running some fifteen miles northwardly, and thence eastwardly into the Kennebec. Doubtless there are streams from its western slope. These would naturally fall into the Androscoggin.

"Wash-gold," as spoken of in the foregoing ar-ticle upon the Mineral Wealth of Colorado, is such small pieces as have been washed by the rains and melted ice and snows down the sides of the mountain, in which the main deposit is lodged and thence carried along in the bed of the stream

by the currents. Colorado gold was found in the rips and bars of the river, in seasons of low water, two hundred and fifty miles below the mountain deposit. It may be conceived that particles and lumps near the shore adhered to the ice, and were carried with it till it melted, and left the metal all

along the riv.r.

It is certain that "wash-gold" has been found on the Sandy River in many places as far as into New Sharon, a distance of perhaps fifty miles from the mountain. On the Dead River stream, it has been discovered many miles down. At Madrid, close under the base of the mountain, a company was employed in collecting gold, for two or three summers, as was reported. But, just as it happened in California and in Colorado, so here the pick, the shovel and the pan were found unsuitable and inadequate for the business. The chief of the gold obtained in California and Colorado, has been found diffused through beds Colorado, has been found diffused through beds or veins of quartz a very hard, semicrystalized rock, of a white color. The crushing of that rock requires great power. Mills for that purpose are made in New England, and transported, at great expense, to the far West, seven or eight hundred miles, by wagon teams, through the wilders of the production of the seven of the seven of the seven or eight hundred miles, by wagon teams, through the wilders of the seven of the sev derness, beyond any car or boat line. At this time, it is probable that, in and beyond the Rocky Mountains, there are a thousand of these mills in

operation, propelled by steam power.

It is believed to be highly probable that gold-bearing quartz exists in Mount Saddleback. A gent'eman writes that at seventeen miles dist he saw the mountain; that on its south end and near the top there are two large white spots glittering in the sunlight, supposed to contain half an acre each. He has no doubt that these are quartz rocks. And so it is supposed in that region. But no experiment has been made, because of the steepness of that part of the mountain. Another gentleman, of entire reliability, and living but a few miles from the mountain, states that he has found gold in every stream and

rill that comes from it.

In relation to this mountain, then, there is every indication that led to the gold discoveries at Pike's Peak. Is it not a little remarkable at Pike's Peak. 18 it not a little remarkable
that no effort has been made to test the quartz in
this Maine deposit? From a single half bushel
of the rock, under a common sledge hammer, its
character might be ascertained. Is it not worth
while to make the experiment? If found to be of the character which many believe, it would be a source of immense wealth.—Farmington Chron-

Boring for Water.

A letter from Corinth, Miss., says that, in conequence of the scarcity of drinkable water in that neighborhood, the authorities have been engaged in boring wells to furnish a supply. Three negroes, a mule, two or three pulleys with their ropes and tackle and the simple auger, can "sink" a well in a short time. The soil is so free from and and gravel that there is no difficulty in the sand and gravel that there is no dimentity in the operation. An auger of three inches diameter is first used, and afterward one of eight or nine inches, which is the final diameter of the well. The mule, harnessed to a huge clevis which encloses its body, and is fastened over its head to the end of a horizontal lever, raises the auger from the well by walking round in a little circle, and thus winding the rope upon which the auger and thus winding the rope upon which the auger is suspended around an upright cylinder. When it is necessary to unwind, the driver gives the command "halt!" and the mule stops; "turn!" and he turns in his tracks, the clevis being made when the boring is completed a tubing plank is put down to keep the well from crumbling in.

The water is then drawn by a cylindrical bucket, open at the top, and having a valve at the bottom opening upward. Sufficient weight to sink it is attached to the bottom. As it sinks the water rushes in through the valve, which close as soon as the bucket begins to be drawn up.

The New Process of Hardening Stone.

Mr. Ransome, the English inventor of the silicate for washing the surface of stone, in order to impart hardness and durability, states that the simple washing of stone with water-glass is not sufficient, as the silicate retains its solubility for a long time. The method, therefore, which he pursues is to fix the silica by a subsequent application of chloride of calcium. But, notwithstanding the strong commendations of this pro-cess which have emanated from various sources cess which have emanated from various sources, it would appear from recent discussions of the subject in London, that it has not proved entirely satisfactory. Indeed, hasty fixation can hardly be compatible with tenacity and permanence, and it is probable that the best effect would be attained by using a silicate alone, many times, and at distant intervals. With regard to stone, the process in question is of little imporstone, the process in question is of little impor-tance in this country, where there are so few varieties that need artificial hardening. But in some places there is a lack of good clay for brick making and such earth as is worked gives very tender, absorbent brick, ill calculated to bear handling and exposure to the weather. In many cases it would doubtless be advantageous to silicatize the exposed surface of the bricks after they have been laid.

Professor Lawson exhibited before the Botani-Professor Lawson exhibited before the Botani-cal Society of Canada some specimens of a new dye of great richness, prepared in the laboratory of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada West, from an insect, a species of coccas, found for the first time last summer on a tree of common black first time last summer on a tree of common black sprace, in the neighborhood of Kingston. His dye closely resembles the expensive cochineal, (produced in warm countries only,) which is used for dyeing wool and silk a permanent red, crimson, or scarlet. Having been but recently discovered, a sufficient quantity has not been obtained for a complete series of experiments as to its nature and uses; but the habits of the insect, as well as the properties of the dye, seem to indicate that it may become of practical importance. In color, it closely resembles ordinary cochineal, having rather more of the scarlet hue of the flowers of Adonis aucumnalis, and no doubt other shades will be obtained.—Agricultural Report.

It appears that on Tuesday afternoon, three

young men from Detroit named Jenkins, Myrick

bont, and discovering fresh tracks at a certain

from some bushes and fired upon the young me

with their revolvers, who returned the fire with

guns, almost instantaneously. Wm. H. Jenkins,

a most worthy young man, received a sho

through the heart and was instantly killed. My-

rick was wounded in the arm severely, but not

Myrick and Hurd, and Knowles was so severely

injured that he has since died. An inquest upo

Detroit, but the verdict thereof has not transpired

and awful transactions that has ever taken place

in our State; three, if not four lives sacrifice

would have met a just reward upon the gallows.

on Sunday, was in his back, (as he was jumping

from his wagon,) the ball passing up and lodging

under the right shoulder. It is not yet extracted

and Mr. McKenney is still in a critical condition

EXCITEMENT IN BATH. On Sunday last the

good people of Bath were somewhat alarmed by

the appearance off the mouth of the river of a

suspicious looking steamer, whose doubtful move

ments suggested the fearful possibility of a visit

in Portland harbor, and the current reports that

pirate steamers were committing depredations on

our seaboard, gave a reasonable color to the sup-

position. The city having no means of defence

not even a solitary piece of artillery, and hardly

a serviceable musket with which to repel an at-

attempt the experiment. In this emergency

bringing Mayor Putnam, Col. Harding and a del

furnished them several pieces of ordnance, som

three hundred muskets and a sufficient quantity

of ammunition for use. The tug returned the

of giving an order, when the fatal bullet struck

fession, and a young man of fine talents, highly

was in the cause to which his life was made a noble sacrifice. He had but a few days before been

and the funeral services were performed on Sat-

to thirsty men women and children for all com

Bickford of the 5th Maine has been disposed of

He was charged with desertion from his regiment

and forcibly resisting his superior officer when

ed. Charge desertion and resisting arrest. The

Hatch, Mrs. Additon, and Miss Morton. The

team belonged to Mr. Norcross of this city, and

The steamer Eastern Queen will make an

Fare from Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS. The Citizens' Band have

satisfaction to our citizens, and we wish an ar-

rangement for their continuance, once or twice a

The market day at Brighton has been

changed from Thursday to Wednesday, the change

week during the season, could be made.

present week.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

from a rebel privateer. The recent occurrence

Altogether the affair is one of the most bloody

Terms of the Maine Farmer. \$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid withi These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post offi direction of his paper must communicate to us the na: of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.

Mr. V. DARLING, Agent for the Mains Farmer, will call upon subscribers in Penobscot County during the months of July and August.

A Scrap of Political Economy We have received from a young man who ha

quite an inquisitive mind in regard to "measu of value" by money, the following query : "To the Editors of the Maine Farmer:-GENT

I have had quite a discussion with a friend re specting what is the true and fixed standard, o measure of value. Is it gold and silver, bank bills, labor, corn, or anything else? Will you please decide for us?"

J. S.

No sir, we will not decide for J. S., or anybody else, any further than to say, that this is an in terminable question, and that the many discussions had upon it by individuals, and by learne debating societies, and by different authors, i trying to fix and establish this thing, or that thing, as the true and invariable standard o measure of value, prove that there is no real, inva riable, unchangeable standard of value at all You may take what you please to adopt as standard of value, and you will find it constantly varying according to the changing circumstance of the country, according to the different phase or manners and customs of society, according t the different seasons of the year, or according to the demand and supply of this or that article and, in fact, according to a thousand contingen cies which happen to mankind from day to day or from year to year. Our friend J. S. and his disputatious companion had, therefore, in our humble opinion, better give up the idea of a fixed and invariable standard of value in any thing We wish to be understood. It is the fixedness the invariableness that we object to. People may adopt what they please as the measure of value, but whatever they do adopt, will assuredly be always varying, always changing and fluctuating By a sort of common consent, at the present

time, gold seems to be adopted, or considered the measure of value. Perhaps that is as good and as convenient a thing as could be selected. But see how it varies-how it fluctuates. Examine the reports of stock and moneyed transactions broker's bonds in the several cities and mark the differences in the prices of it. This difference, or fluctuation, is attributable by some to one thing and by some to another. No matter (for the present) what causes it. The fact proves ou position, viz., that there is nothing that can be an invariable or unchanging standard or measur of value. Our young friend is not the first one who ha

supposed that there was such a thing in nature Adam Smith, the oracle of British Political Econ. omists had visions of the kind floating in his mind, and expresses them pretty strongly in his work on "The Wealth of Nations." He brought forward the idea that labor was the true and invariable standard of value. He probably got the to that, advanced the idea that man was the standard of value, and if you could find or establish the average value of a man, you would get the standard measure of all values, because man is and always will be, the same in all countries. Now Adam Smith, considering man as valuable in this sense only, according to his labor, has varied the proposition somewhat, and says, "the value of any commodity to those who possess it, and who want to exchange it for some new production, is precisely equal to the quantity of labo which it can enable them to purchase or command,'

pont in the command of the South Atlantic block ading squadron, and was on his way to assume the near measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities."

As Smith has been, and with a great many, is to this day the "Law and Gospel" of the science of political economy this doctrine for many years was considered the only true doctrine, and therefore held to be indisputable. And yet everybody knows that labor, or the worth of it, is as changeable and fluctuating as anything else. Others, afterwards, seemed to repudiate the idea of making labor the true standard of value, and advanced the doctrine that corn, "the staff of life," or, in general terms, bread, was the true measure of value, inasmuch as it was the essential to life, and that labor, gold, silver, everything would be given for it, if it could not be had without. Well, there is no objection to adopting this material for the standard, if people please, but every one who eats, and has to work to get bread, knows followed that the hards and has to work to get bread, knows followed that has been at the post of danger with his gallant General. who eats, and has to work to get bread, knows full well that hardly anything is more variable in price, or in demand and supply than corn, or

any further, for the present, at least. We commend the study of the science of political economy, not only to J. S., but to all young persons, (and some old ones,) but advise them to take the theories and speculations they may meet with in different authors on this topic, with cautious prudence, and let common sense, and the common laws of trade, or the laws of common trade, have some guidance in the matter.

A correspondent at Concord, in whom we place full reliance, writes us that the "bear story" published by us last week, proves to be a sell. It is true the statements were too improbable for much reliance to be placed thereupon, but our love for the sensational took advantage of us for the time being and the main statements were inserted. We wish, almost, that Jack (who was probably the person sending us the account,) had been scratched harder than he was when his coat was taken off by old bruin. It would have served him right.

We are in receipt of late files of the Con mercial Advertiser, a paper printed at Honolulu Sandwich Islands. It is of nearly the size of the Farmer, and published weekly at the price of \$6 per annum. It appears to be a well filled and readable sheet, and evidently has a Yankee at the foundation of it.

The crop prospects in Massachusetts favorable. Hay the average crop; grains very promising; vegetables backward; apples and pears less than last year, but an average; cherries abundant; grape-vines overloaded. The weather during June has been good.

The Vermont State Agricultural Society hold their annual Fair on the 8th and 11th of September, inclusive, and a Wool Growers' Convention is to be held on the 1st day of the Fair.

WESTERN HARVESTS. The Chicago Journal says that the wheat harvest in some parts of Southern Illinois commenced last week. The crop is a fine one, and there will be a heavy yield.

weather, but the grass and some other crops must be suffering for moisture, which we must soon have in showers, if not a rain storm.

The War News of the Week. The rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, which was

thought last week to have been abandoned, has been renewed in earnest, and we have the intelligence of the advance of Lee's army in great force upon Harrisburg, and the commencement of the struggle for the possession of the line of the Susquehannah river. As we write, the despatches up to midnight of Sunday inform us that the ad- An audacious and partially successful attempt vance column of the enemy are within four miles was made by the officers and crew of the rebe of the city, and that an attack was expected on the following morning. A skirmish occurred during the day between the enemy's advance and our picket outposts. Our troops then slowly fell Caleb Cushing and convert her into a Confederate back to their fortifications to await the coming cruiser. The Caleb Cushing was lying in the combat. Every preparation has been made to defend Harrisburg; the people of the State have fitted up for the purpose of going in search of the enrolled themselves in great numbers, and it is Tacony. Her captain had died the day previous, confidently believed that a sufficient force is now and she was waiting the arrival of a new comunder the command of Gen. Couch, not only to mander. It appears from the memorandum of repel the invading host, but most effectually to reporter who was permitted an interview with the defeat and drive it back in disgrace beyond the rebel captain at Fort Preble, that the intention o

transpire in regard to the movements or wherea- completed, with all the steamers and shipping in bouts of Gen. Hooker's army, it is believed that port, to seize on the revenue cutter, and thence it is in a position, whenever the proper moment visiting Bath and other places on the coast to arrives, to fall upon the rear of the rebel force burn, sink and destroy wherever they could do so and complete their discomfiture. A brief time, with impunity. Fortunately, a part only of the we trust, will suffice to realize our most sanguine programme was carried out. They succeeded in anticipations in regard to the result of the ap- boarding the cutter, and taking her out of the proaching contest.

the movement by way of the Peninsula, upon and Chesapeake, hastily armed and manned for Richmond. It is reported by a correspondent, the purpose by detachments of the 7th Maine and writing from Newbern, that Gen. Foster has sent the 17th U.S. Infantry and a large number of all his available forces from North Carolina to citizen volunteers. The rebels made only a brie Fortress Monroe to co-operate with Gen. Dix in and ineffectual resistance. Finding themselve the threatened demonstration by way of West unable to escape, they blew up the cutter and Point. Considerable uneasiness is manifested by took to their boats, but were captured while at the Richmond editors in reference to the compar- tempting to reach the shore, and brought back to atively defenceless condition of the city, and the the city. The Tacony, as it appears from the movements of our forces in that vicinity.

of the campaign in that quarter by Gen. Rose- being transferred to the schooner Archer of Southcrans. It is positively stated that his entire army port, seized by the rebels and converted into with the exception of one division was put in pirate cruiser. After the destruction of the cutmotion on Wednesday last, supplied with rations ter and the capture of the freebooters, the schoon for ten days. The direction of the movement is er was discovered in the distance endeavoring t not stated, nor its destination, but it may safely get out to sea. She was immediately pursued by be inferred that Bragg will find enough to do to the steamer Forest Queen, overhauled and brought take care of his own position, without sending into Portland. These rebel marauders claim to aid either to Johnston or Lee, as he is reported have belonged to the confederate steamer Florida.

The latest official reports from Vicksburg confirm all the previous accounts of the favorable career ever since. The prompt action of the progress of the seige. Gen. Grant is daily mak- civil and military authorities of Portland in this ing new approaches to the rebel works and occu- matter is worthy of all praise, and has resulted pying positions which will soon compel the sur- in putting an effectual quietus upon a band of render of the garrison. The troops are in excel- desperadoes whose operations upon our coast have lent spirits, and confidently anticipate the speedy been so wide-spread and disastrous. We copy possession of Vicksburg as the reward of their the following details of the affair from telegraphic long protracted and gallant exertions against this despatches and the accounts given in the Portland obstinately defended rebel stronghold.

obstinately defended rebel stronghold.

Another general assault was made upon Port Hudson on the 14th of June, the result of which, although not crowned with the success anticipated, and involving severe losses on our part, it appears, is not regarded by him as in the least discouraging. In a congratulatory order to his own troops, he expresses his confidence in the immediate and triumphant issue of the conflict, and says "we are at all points on the threshold of the enemy's works. One more advance and they are ours." It is reported that another assault was to be made on the 20th ult., the storming party to be led by Gen. Grierson, whose famous raid in Mississippi will give the prestige of success to the undertaking.

A despatch from Washington received on Monday states that Gen. Hooker, has been relieved at the state of the caleb Cushing, seized her crew without resistance and ironed them, capturing Lieut. Davenport, on many may states that Gen. Hooker, has been relieved at the caleb Cushing, seized her crew without resistance and ironed them, capturing Lieut. Davenport commanding, and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to such a state that Gen. Hooker, has been relieved at the caleb Cushing, seized her crew without resistance and ironed them, capturing Lieut. Davenport and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to such a success to the caleb Cushing, seized her crew without resistance and ironed them, capturing Lieut. Davenport and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to such a success to the caleb Cushing and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to such a success the caleb Cushing and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to such a success the caleb Cushing and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to such a success to the caleb Cushing and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to such a success to the caleb Cushing and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to such a success to the caleb Cushing and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to success the caleb Cushing and weighing anchor at 3 A. M., went to success the caleb Cushing and weighing ancho

A despatch from Washington received on Monday states that Gen. Hooker has been relieved at his own request from the command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade, one of the corps

with his gallant General.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE INSANT HOSPITAL. AD extensive two story work shop has been built the present season at the Insane Hospital; the barn to match the one erected two years since built at the north side of the rear yard, being now rapidly approaching completion. The new barn has been found necessary to store the large crops growing upon the farm, which are being increased from year to year, under the excellent management of the Steward of the institution, T. C. Allan, Esq. The crops are looking finely, and the farm gives signs of careful culture and good management.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DECEASED SOLDIERS. The Surgeon General has just commenced the work of making out a complete official list of all soldiers who have died during the present war. The list is intended to embrace every death in the regular and volunteer forces, and to give the name, rank, regiment, company, cause of death, date of death and place of death. This work will be of great value to the pension and land offices in future adjudications in regard to deceased soldiers, and will save the Government much expense and time in complicated cases which would otherwise arise.

Maj. F. D. Sewall, late Colonel of the 19th Majne regiment, has recently been appointed by the series of the steamers made them think they were overmatched.

Capt. Leighton, who led the attack in the Chesapeake, says he intended to run the Cutter down by superior numbers, which their grape shot would have rendered rather dangerous. The Cutter's own crew has been put in confinement to await examination.

The rebel Commander confesses that he intended to have burned the two gunboats building at Portland, and then transfer the Archer's armament to the Cutter and then transfer the Archer's armament to the Cutter and destroy vessels on the coast of Maine. It

Maje F. D. Sewall, late Colonel of the 19th Maine regiment, has recently been appointed commandant of the post at Wenham, which is to be called Campl E. V. Sumner, in honor of Gen. Sumner. The Invalid Corps for this State and Massachusetts is to be mustered there, and Maj. Sewall, having been compelled to resign his commission as Colonel on account of his failing health, is, in consideration of his previous distinguished services appointed to this honorable position.

California Prices. The following were the prices of some articles of produce in San Francisco on 1st of June 1863: Strawberries 25 ots. per lb.; raspberries 50 cts.; cherries 50 cts.; cucum bers \$3 per dozen; green peas 4 cts. per lb.; potatoes 2 cts. per lb.; eggs 50 cts. per dozen; honey 30 cts. per l

dry dock; and it is an institution that the "Natural Seaport" should not be without. It will cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The powder mills in Durham, N. H., mannfacture two tons of powder per day for Govern- Pacific coast now are carried for the same sum as if within the State

Rebel Pirates in Portland Harbor. SEIZURE OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

Pursuit and Capture of the Freebooters. THE PRIVATEER TACONY DESTROYED.

One of the most startling incidents of

war during the past week, occurred in Port-

land harbor on Friday night and Saturday last.

pirate bark Tacony, whose recent depredations upon our coast will be found recorded in another column, to cut. out the U. S. Revenue Cutter the pirates was to enter the harbor and destroy Meanwhile, although very little is allowed to the new gunboats lying at the wharves nearly harbor during the night, but were promptly pur-Nothing definite has been received in regard to sued in the morning by the steamers Forest City rebel statement, was set fire to and abandoned on The news from Tennessee indicates the opening the morning of the 26th, her armament and crew which made her escape from Mobile in February last, and has successfully pursued her destructive

papers :

of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade, one of the corps commanders has been appointed in his place. Gen. Meade is one of the ablest officers of the army, and has greatly distinguished himself in all the campaigns in Virginia. We trust the right man in the right place has at last been found.

Rear Admiral Foote, the hero of Forts Henry and Donelson, and the commander of the Mississippi flotilla in many of its glorious achievements, died in the city of New York on Friday last. He had been appointed to supersede Admiral Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and was on his way to assume

Aroner, which was making her way to the eastward as rapidly as the light breeze would permit, and captured her, finding three rebels and Mr. Bibber's partner on board. She was towed up to the city by the Forest City. Capt. Bibber reports that in his opinion there are three or more schooners upon the coast with rebel crews destroying our fishermen. The Archer had only a howitzer on board, and the schooners are probably lightly armed. He also reports a rebel steamer on the coast. The Forest City nassed a suspicious black steamer off armed. He also reports a rebel steamer on the coast.
The Forest City passed a suspicious black steamer off
Cape, Porpoise at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, when
coming from Boston, which first made for the Forest
City, but afterwards kept away to the southwest.
The rebel prisoners, twenty-three in number, were
landed at Fort Preble. The crew of the Cutter were

brought up in the Chesapeake, and are held until the matter can be investigated.

When the rebel Lieut. Reed went on board the Forest City he was all of a tremor, and so nervous that he could scarcely do or say anything. The rebel crew were rather stoical in appearance and action.

No communication was allowed on Saturday with the

hey are kept in strict confinement.

The name of the commander of the rebel pirate is E W. Roed. He bears a regular commission in the rebe

W. Keed. He bears a regular commission in the rebel navy, and he and his men will have to be regarded as regular prisoners of war.

The pirates could only find a few round shot aboard the cutter, and therefore fired grape shot after the first two rounds. If they had known how feebly the steamers were armed, they could have sunk them, but the determined course of the steamers made them think they were overmatched.

single letter to anywhere in the United States is

only three cents. Letters to California and the

worth of enjoyment.

paying institutions in Manchester, N. H., we \$2,937. POSTAL CHANGE. The new postal laws go into effect on the 1st of July, when the postage on a

S. S. Hersey of Farmington, injuring a Mrs.

Greenwood quite seriously; also the house of D.

O. Blaisdell in Bath, no one injured.

Piracies on the Northern Coast. During the past two weeks great excitement Thursday night, 18th ult., two men said to be

has been occasioned along the northern coast by deserters, one named Isaac M. Grant, of Palmyra, the depredations of the privateering barque Ta- the other Chas. Knowles, of Troy, after breaking cony, recently captured by the rebels and fitted open several stores, stole two horses, one from up for piratical uses. Some thirty or forty ves. Nathan W. Miller of North Searsport, and the sels have been captured by her and destroyed, other from John W. Nealey of South Monroe, and consisting mainly of fishing craft, but including fled in the direction of Troy. Officer McKenney also several ships with valuable cargoes bound to of Belfast, traced one of the stolen horses to Troy Boston and New York. It is reported also that and also found the villains whom he undertook to two rebel steamers and a bark have made their arrest. The men offering resistance, the officer appearance in the Bay of Fundy where they are fired at Grant with a revolver, and Grant returned sking great havoe among the fishermen. Ac- the fire, being armed to the teeth. One of the tive measures have been taken by the Government, shots taking effect, officer McKenney fell, but by the despatch of a large number of armed ves- Grant fired two more, both of which took effect sels to arrest these freebooters in their piratical after he was down. Grant and Knowles there work, which it is hoped will speedily be accom- made for the woods. The people in the vicinity olished. Private individuals have also been au- of this tragedy were excited to the highest degree thorized to engage in the work, and vessels are and turned out en masse to take the desperadoes now being fitted out in our principal seaports for The Sheriff of Waldo county was also promptly on their track with his entire posse; and the

The following despatches will give some idea of tragedy ended on Tuesday of last week with the extent and character of the recent operations another bloody encounter with the deserters. of these freebooters of the seas: CHATHAM, Mass., June 28. Fishing school Juliette of Beverly, Capt. Mallows, arrived here and Hurd, who were on the search for Grant and this afternoon. She reports, spoke schooner Flor-ence of Gloucester this morning about forty miles

from Chatham light. She had on board 150 prisoners from the privateer barque Tacony, point on the bank, in the edge of Pittsfield, landwhich took the Florence yesterday, bonded her and ordered her to New York with the prisoners. The Tacony took and burned six schooners yester-day belonging to Gloucester, and three ships. NewPort, R. I., June 24. Capt. E. Snow, of schooner Sarah E. Snow, of Truro, arrived the schooler Sarah E. Show, of Profit, arrived this afternoon. He reports: Spoke off Gay Head to-day, at 11 o'clock, schooner Western Light, Capt. Goodspeed, who had a deck-load of men put on board by the pirate Alabama (probably the Tacony.) He also reported that four other vessels had preceded him to New York leaded with men from the destroyed fishermen. loaded with men from the destroyed fishermen. Capt. Goodspeed said the pirate had destroyed upward of a dozen sail of vessels yesterday and this morning, all fishermen, which he fell in with back of Martha's Vineyard, first taking from them everything of value, and then setting loaded with men from the destroyed

New Bedford, June 24. On the 20th, 4 P New Bedford, June 24. On the 20th, 4 P.
M., the smack L. A. McComber, of Noyank, Ct.,
while at anchor about 22 miles east-southeast
from South Shoal light vessel, was boarded by the
barque Tacony and burned. The crew were ordered on board of the barque, but on application
were allowed to leave in their boats and reached
the South Shoal light vessel in safety. The barque Tacony was painted black, yellow figure head, white carving work on stern, single top-sails, one boat on the board quarter, and carried

one brass 24-pound rifle gun.
GLOUCESTER, June 24. This morning the schooner Lawrence arrived here, and reports that when forty miles E. S. E. from Chatham, Cape Cod, on Monday afternoon fell in with a Gloucester schooner on fire, and took from her some rig-ging. Same time saw a bark run for two other fishing vessels, and soon after saw them on fire. There were about thirty vessels near by.

LATER. The schooner Cadet has arrived. Sh

eports on Monday evening while at anchor in the nouth of South Channel, forty miles from Chat-nam, Cape Cod, saw the rebel pirate bark Tacony, and during the night saw the light of four burning vessels. The Cadet came into port to

escape capture.
Portland, June 26. Arrived, schooner Julia Ellen, from Bay of Fundy. She reports a large steamer, a bark, and a three-masted steamer at the mouth of the bay destroying vessels. They had burnt schooner Archer of Southport, and bonded a bark unknown.
PORTLAND, 5 P. M., June 26. A large fleet of

fishermen has just arrived from the Bay of Fundy rived here about 10 o'clock on Sunday evening in order to escape the pirates. The vessels report bringing Mayor Putnam, Col. Harding and a dethree piratical ships off Cape Sable. Some of the fishermen spoke the ship Agnes of Boston, from Londonderry, Ireland, for New York. She had on board the crews of three burned vessels, and Gilbreth of the U. S. Arsenal, who promptly was herself captured and bonded for \$80,000. WISCASSET, June 26. The revenue cutter of this port, Capt. Harriman, arrived to-day, and reports having spoken, this morning, the schooner American Eagle of Southport, Me., which vessel reported that she saw on the 24th inst., the ship with the success of their mission, and greatly rehawmut, forty-five miles off Cape Sable, with lieving the anxiety of the people of Bath. We passengers on board bound for New York, having been captured by a bark rigged pirate, but bond do not learn that anything more has been heard

BATH, June 26. A pilot has arrived from there this morning, who report that forty sail of vessels had been destroyed by a pirate steamer off Cape Sable, yesterday and day before. They also Cape Sable, yesterday and day before. They also report a Brunswick ship bonded, and other large vessels destroyed. This ship with many passengers, warned the vessels which have come in.

Hyannis, Cape Cod, June 25. A Wellfleet HYANNIS, Cape Cod, June 25. A Weilliest schooner arrived here last night. She brings the crews of the fishing schooners Marengo, Elizabeth Ann, Rufus Choate, and Ripple, all burned by the Tacony. They report that on Sunday last the Tacony burnt the ship Byzantium, Capt. Robinson, from London, England, May 15, of and for New York, and the bark Goodspeed, Capt. Dunton, from Londonderry May 20, for New York. The crews were all sent to New York. The crews were all sent to New age. His remains were received by the City au-York in the schooner Florence. The Tacony has ourned seventeen vessels since the 12th inst.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS. The Conference of urday, Bishop Burgess conducting them. Gov Congregational Churches of Maine in session in Coburn and other State officials, and military offi-Biddeford during the past week passed the follow- cers were present. ing resolutions in regard to our national affairs by a nearly unanimous vote. Only one minister -Rev. Mr. Fisk of Bath-demurred to their adoption :

Resolved, That, while we humbly acknowledge the Divine justice in the fearful evils which have efallen us during the existing war, and would stores and hotels for a drink of water, forces the em, we affirm our entire confidence in the rightcousness of the war itself as a contest, into which we have been forced by the revolting ernment, and the institutions on which it rests; and that we will heartily sustain those who administer the Government until, with the blessing of God, the rebellion shall be finally put down 2. That whatever perils or sacrifices may yet await us, we will cheerfully meet them, doubting ot that, in His own good time, God will cause this contest to issue in the purification of our Bickford of the 5th Maine has been disposed of Nation from its sins; in the great augmentation by the Court Martial now in session in this city.

of our prosperity; and in our preparation for the work of diffusing civil liberty and evangelical religion through the world.

3. That we would gratefully acknowledge the arrested. Defence insanity. The case of Wm. Divine Hand in those national measures, especially in the Proclamation of Emancipation of the

issued by the President, and in other events during the war, which already assures us of the speedy extinction of southern slavery; and that we deem this extinction indispensable to and that we deem this extinction indispensable to the removal of our great national reproach abroad and to the restoration of our Union as a people 4. That our patriotic soldiers who are now en

4. That our patriotic soldiers who are now enduring every hardship, and those also who have become disabled in defence of our country, deserve no less honor than the patriotic soldiers of the Revolutionary war; and that to them, and to the less have been fallen we over as a late train from Portland when approaching the crossing near the foot of Loudon hill in Hallowell, came in contact with a top-buggy containing three persons from this city, Mr. H. M. families of those who have fallen, we owe, as a sacred debt, our heartfelt sympathies, our gratitude, and our prayers.

the buggy was completely demolished. One of the ladies was severely injured, but no blame is of the Bangor Whig says the last monthly report of the 15th regiment shows an aggregate of six whistle was given and the train moving at its attached to the engineer of the train, as the usual hundred and sixty-three members, of whom six customary slow speed. hundred and five are present, eight absent, sick, and the remainder on detached service or absent with leave. The regiment is stationed at Barranexcursion to the mouth of the Kennebec river on cas, under Lieut. Col. Murray, Col. Dyer being the Fourth of July. On the return in the evenin command of the District of Pensacola. ing there will be dancing on board, the music to be furnished by the Gardiner Quadrille Band.

SAND'S AMERICAN CIRCUS. We are informed that Sand's American Circus which is to give per-Richmond 50 ets.; from Bath 25 ets. formances in this city on the afternoon and evening of July 10th, is one of the finest and most neritorious which has ever visited the State. given several open-air concerts at various places The boys are all saving their quarters for the oc- in our city, during the evenings of last week. casion and we trust they will get their money's These performances have given great delight and HEAVY TAX PAYERS. Among the heavy tax

The Togus House has been leased for the otice the following : Manchester Print Works, \$16,587; Stark Mills, \$9,828; Langdon Mills, season by Mr. Shannon, for many years the oblig-\$1,441; New Mills, \$16,784; Machine Shop, ing and popular clerk of the Stanley House. If all Jerry's friends should patronize the Togus House, he will have his hands plentifully employed in entertaining company. of 23d ult., the lightning struck the house of Mr.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH DESERTERS. On | MAINE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT PORT HUDSON. The Boston Journal contains a full and authentic list of the casualties at Port Hudson, furnished by Dr. E. F. Sawyer, Medical Director of Gener-

> al Sherman's division. The casualties among our Maine Regiments not before reported, are as D; John Rogers, U; Harmon Walker, R; M Rebasey H.
>
> Wounded—Capt O W Trask, Co E, shoulder and chest severeiy; Capt A F F Hall, Acting Aid-de-camp to Gen Niekerson, arm; Lt. Glidden, Co F, shoulder; Lieut Fulton, H, hip and pelvis, mortally; Sergt Cleaves, D, hip and leg, severely; Corp J Zimmerman, C; privates—Shute, B, slightly: John Dwier, B, left arm, severely; Timothy Noon, C, knee; Martin Barrett, C; James McGinnis, C, left arm; A Eldridge, D, finger; Patrick Kelley, C, slightly; Paul Hudson, G, slightly; Charles Nack, H, left arm; Sergt Jas French, K, head, mortally; privates Nicholas Hass, K, arm amuutated; Henry Bowers, right arm amputated.

ors, right arm amputated. Co B, arm; Sergt Peter F McColler, H, arm; privates James Moore, B, slightly; John A Tolman, C, arm and leg; Henry Spaulding, H, arm, thigh and leg; Samuel Rackliff, K, hand.

ney, breast and log.

Twelfth Regiment. Co. A.—Corporal —— Farrington,

slight; privates Geo Libby, in wrist, amputated; A Gil-patrick, D W Boobier, slight, in hand; Rob't McGill, og amputated.
Co. B. Killed—Private J B Sweat

Co. B. Killed—Private J B Sweat.

Wounded—Privates R B Crook, John W Whitehead,
J C Mesure, hand, slight; W R Kneeland, L P Gould;
T H Toomey, foot, slight; B F Prescott, hand, slight.
Co. E. Wounded—Aaron Richardson, hip, severe;
Melvin R Kiniston, ankle, severe.
Co. G. Killed—George W Linnell, John Casey.

Wounded—Sergt Dexter B Brown, shoulder, severe;
Corp Geo L Watson, abdomen, severe; privates Nathaniel Marden, hand and side, slight; Hazon, W Grover;
Elial Averill, foot, slight; Leonard Briggs, shoulder, slight.

dangerously. Grant, the head villain, was killed by the return fire and by the clubbed muskets of the bodies of Jenkins and Grant has been held at

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following officers of Maine regiments were commissioned by the Governor on Wednesday last:

Governor on Wednesday last:

First Regiment Cavalry—George S Kimball of Gardiner, Captain Co C.

Third Regiment—Infantry. Fred W Gilbreth of Augusta, 2d Lieutenant, Co H.

Fourth Regiment—Andrew S Gray of Montville, Capt. Co A; Marcian W McMann of Unity, 1st Lieut Co A; Thomas H Guiney of Waldo, 2d Lieutenant Co A.

Sixth Regiment—Horace G Jacobs of Cherryfield, 2d Lieutenant Co G. from the reckless desperation of one villain who The Belfast Age says the principal wound re-ceived by officer McKenney by the hand of Grant, Sixth Regiment-

> Eighth Regiment—Henry C Levensaler of Thomaston, Surgeon; John Stevens of Morrill, 2d Lieut Co H.
> Ninth Regiment—Sabine Emery of Eastport, Colonel;
> Zina H Robinson of Bath, Lieut Colonel; George F Granger of Calais, Major; James E Shepard of Concord, Adjutant; Delon H Abbott of Ornon, Assistant Surgeon; Charles A Brooks of Buxton, Captain Co A; Amaziah N Goodwin of Calais, 1st Lieutenant Co A; George B Dyer of Eastport, 2d Lieutenant Co A; George B Dyer of Eastport, 2d Lieutenant Co A; Chas E Poor of Denmark, 2d Lieutenant Co A; Chas E Poor of Denmark, 2d Lieutenant Co A; Fifteenth Regiment—James H Whitmore of Bowdoinham, Captain Co B; Henry A Sporey of Bath, 1st Lieut, J Edwin Libby of Litchfield, 2d Lieut Co B; Thomas H Wentworth of Corinth, 2d Lieut Co H; Geo W Cussen of Calais, 1st Lieut Co K; Eighth Regiment-Henry C Levensaler of Thomaston,

Nineteenth Regiment - David E Parsons of Norridge-

tack, was completely at the mercy of any enter-prising gang of freebooters, who might choose to steam tug was despatched to this city to procure a supply of arms and ammunition. The tug aregation of some forty citizens. Application was Maine Mounted Artillery—Major Freeman McGilvery Searsport, to be Lieut Colonel vice Leppien deceased; aptain Jas A Hall of the 2d Battery to be Major, vice made to Adjutant General Hodsdon and Major

SAD ACCIDENT IN WINTERPORT. Three ladies ho went strawberrying in the fields near the Marsh stream in Winterport last Saturday were drowned and their bodies discovered under circumstances that gave suspicion of foul play, although the case may have been accidental. We though the case may have been accidental. We extract the particulars from the Bangor Whig.

Some person coming to the village, and reporting that he saw some female clothing on the banks of the stream, but no signs of the owners, and it then being late, a party set out to look after the missing ladies. A short search revealed in the stream the bodies of Mrs. Johnson and her sister Angelia Crooker and Miss Susan Merrill. The bodies of the young ladies were divested of their clothes. Mrs. Johnson was fully dressed, with the exception of her bonnet which was off. The most natural and probable explanation of the calamity is that the two girls intended to go in bathing, slipped over the clayey bank, near where their bodies were found, and getting beyond their extract the particulars from the Bangor Whig. horses, which was confiscated by the rebels. They officer of Co. C., 1st Maine Cavalry, was killed which resulted in winning the day and driving the enemy from his position, and was in the act his breast, killing him almost instantly. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, a lawyer by probeloved by his men, and whose heart and soul their bodies were found, and getting beyond their depth, called upon Mrs. Johnson for assistance, who responding to their appeals, shared their fate. thorities of Gardiner on Wednesday of last week. The sad affair has thrown a deep gloom over the whole community in that vicinity.

PRISONERS TAKEN OF THE 28TH MAINE. The New Orleans Era of the 21st states that two cavalry and one rebel infantry regiments, and a battery of six pieces are stationed at Indian Village, Walkur Hills, 23d. The rebels in front of Gen. have an institution of this kind in our city? These hot days, with crowds of visitors from the made a dash into Plaquemine, which place was not guarded by military forces, and burned the steamers Anglo American, Southern Merchant, L. A. Sykes, and Segur, also a bark and 75 bales of cotton. Thirty convalescent soldiers of the 28th Maine regiment, including a Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. H. Withers, were taken prisoners to Indian Village. Capt. Stearns, Provost Marshal, escaped.

Casualties in the 20th Maine. In the reconnoissance on the 23d ult. to Ashby's Gap, so handsomely and gallantly accomplished by a portion of Pleasanton's cavalry, supported by a small country in our streets, who have no friends in town, and who are diffident in regard to entering suggestion upon our mind, and we hope the city authorities will take the matter into consideration. Water can be brought to the corner of Water and Bridge Streets, or at some other point, at small expense, and a fountain constructed there would be an ornament to our city, and a blessing

tion of Pleasanton's cavalry, supported by a small infantry force, the 20th Maine was engaged and did good service. The following are the casual-field, and part of his wounded, and some prisoners in our hands. Our less is 40 killed, 100 wounded, including 14

slightly; Serg. Henry Miller, Co. K, abdomen; Albert Robinson, Co. G, thigh, seriously; Sam'l G. Gray, Co. K, arm, slightly; A. S. Diokinson, Co. G, thigh, slightly; A. B. Small, Co. C, head, slightly; Edwin Keating, Co. K, head, slightly.

EXTENSIVE SALT MINES The salt mines at New Iberia, La., the works of which were destroyed by Gen. Banks, are said to be very extenive, and of the most valuable character, con-

Chadbourne stuck a willow stick into the ground in front of his house in Waterboro'. The tree, decanted—but every bottle had vanished. In afsix inches from the ground, now girts 19 feet 8 fright the Prince's steward had recourse to a vintinches, and six feet from the ground, 12 feet 9 inches.

hundred dollars. It is probable they will be con-siderably reduced before being liquidated.

did so and received a dozen bottles of wine, with this caution, that it was to be drunk before twelve siderably reduced before being liquidated.

months men who will re-enlist for the war, and when he assured us it was an American vintage who are to form a special corps.

son convicted of robbing the mail at Amherst, to can Institute for the excellence of his wine.

This is a new phase in the produce of America. ten years imprisonment in the State Prison. The Governor and Council have postpone action upon the report of the Normal School Commissioners until the next session of the Coun-

eil in September; which will defer the operation

of the school another year. The Executive Council adjourned on Frilast until the third of August next.

Latest Telegraphic News.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN INVASION NO BATTLE AT HARRISBURG. REBEL OCCUPATION OF YORK. PHILADELPHIA THREATENED.

MOVEMENTS IN MARYLAND. Government Stores Burnt in Rockville. LATEST NEWS FROM VICKSBURG GRAND FORWARD MOVEMENT BY

BATTLE AT LIBERTY GAP. TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

Hannisbung, 29th. Special to the Times. Throughout the day our forces have held a position beyond the Harrisburg fortifications in anticipation of the enemy's advance. The rebels have not shown any indication to

rebels and our plokets, and subsequently our men practiced with mounted guns in order to get range.

A gentleman who just escaped from the rebel lines at Chambersburg reports the rebel columns moving east to the number of 37,000, accompanied by 104 pieces of artillery.

Thirty-three prisoners captured at Mount Union wer rought into town this forencon.

An order has been issued by the rebel Gen. Ewell rel-

ative to restrictions enjoined upon his army and the cit-isens of the country through which the rebels pass. He

Wounded—Privates R B Crook, John W Whitehead, J C Mesure, hand, slight; W R Kneeland, L P Gould; T H Toomey, foot, slight; B F Prescott, hand, slight. Co. E. Wounded—Aaron Richardson, hip, severe; Melvin R Kiniston, ankle, severe. Co. G. Killed—George W Linnell, John Casey. Wounded—Sergt Dexter B Brown, shoulder, severe; Corp Geo L Watson, abdomen, severe; privates Nathaniel Marden, hand and side, slight; Hason, W Grover; Elial Averill, foot, slight; Leonard Briggs, shoulder, slight. Co. H. Killed—Corp Alonso Woodworth; privates Spencer Davis, Woodman P Guilford.

Wounded—Privates Elijah G Tibbetts, both legs, severe; Charles H Thomas, abdomen, slight; Thos H Avery, wrist, amputated.

Co. I. Wounded—Andrews William, William Labenstiern, leg, slight; John Collins, hand, slight; missing—private A Curtis.

Co. K. Wounded—James E Gof, hand, slight; missing—private A Curtis.

Co. K. Wounded—James E Gof, hand, slight; David Toomey, head, severe; Alexander Green, leg, slight.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following officers

ative to restrictions enjoined upon his army and the cities of the country through which the rebels pass. He urges that a ready acquiezecnce with the military auges that a ready acquiezence with the military auges that a river is too swollen.

The change in the Army of the Potomac is almost

The change in the Army of the Potomac is almost unanimously liked.

Philladelphia, 29. The excitement in this city is intense. Until late here to-night the streets have been thronged with excited people, eagerly enquiring for news, and enlisting in defence of the city and State. Enlistments are flourishing. All the wards are sending men. At the Navy Yard, and at most of the workshops in this city, business is either entirely supponded, or A; Marcian W McMann of Unity, 1st Lieut Co A; omas H Guiney of Waldo, 2d Lieutenant Co A.

Sixth Regiment—Horace G Jacobs of Cherryfield, 2d utenant Co G.

Seventh Regiment—Augustus F Emery of Fairfield, 1st utonant Co D; Emery D Ingraham of Bath, 2d Lieut
E.

New York, 29th. The Philadelphia Press says:—
"Our advices this forencon show that the greater part of
the rebel army is in this State, and that Lee in person
is marching upon the city of Philadelphia. He has occupied Wrightsville, a town on the Susquehanna river,
and is throwing his forces along its banks, threatening
our great Penn. Railroad. He has torn up the Northern Central Railroad at Hanover and thus snapped the
communication between Harrisburg and Baltimore.
Wrightsville is not more than two days march from
Philadelphia. It opens the rabel past into the magnifiville in force it will be impossible for us to prevent his

From coming."

BALTIMORE, 29th. The American has the following from York: The rebels were in full occupation of York yesterday. It was estimated that their full force was not less than 10,000 men. Early had his headquarters in York, with 3000 men and seven pieces of artillery. Gen. Jordan was encamped outside the town yesterday with 2500 men and seven pieces of artillery. The rebols yesterday demanded of the town authori-The rebols yesterday demanded of the town authorities large contributions of Treasury notes, provisions, clothing, &c. amounting in value to \$150,000. The delivery of the money and stores was required at noon to-day, and in case of failure the rebols would help them.

selves. As the people were notified, they must take the onsequences.

Washington, 29th. It is said 150 colored men were washington, 29th. It is said 150 colored men were captured by rebel cavalry at Edward's Ferry yesterday, together with 15 barges loaded with government stores, the barges were burned with most of their valuable contents, consisting of rations of all kinds. Reports generally agree that all the negroes were captured with the large train of wagons and mules near Rockville, Sunday. A gentleman in that vicinity had 13 horses stolen from his stable.

his stable.

A large drove of very fine beef cattle grazing not far from Mechanicsville, in same county, Montgomery, was secured through the vigilance of Col. Beckwith, and at wonderful speed driven into Washington this morning,

MEMPHIS, 26th. Advices from Gen. Grant's army to noon of the 22d says the siege was progressing vigor-ously on the 20th.

Cannonading was kept up from morning until noon by the army and navy, but elicited no reply from the garrison. A large number of buildings were destroyed, but beyond that it is not ascertained that much damage

nine miles in the rear of Plaquemine. On the 18th, three hundred rebel cavalry from there made a dash into Plaquemine, which place was It is thought they were feeling their way out, to send

officers.

Gen. Mitchell's cavalry routed a brigade of rebels in

Shelbyville Pike, on the 23d.

Our troops are in high spirits and eager to meet the enemy.

The plan of the rebels is not developed, but indicariver.

Our advance arrived at Manchester on the 27th.

Prisoners say 'ien. Claybone was killed in the fight at Liberty Gap, and that Bragg reviewed his troops there a few hours before the fight, and that Gens. Hardee and Stewart witnessed the ongagement.

A GOOD WINE NEEDS NO PUFF. When George sive, and of the most valuable character, consisting of immense beds of rock salt under the ground in the form of our granite quarries, from which the purest of salt can be quarried in masses.

Sixty-five years ago a man by the name of Chadbourna stuck a willow stick into the ground. The funeral expenses of Gen. Berry—bills quested his friend, however, to go back and search if one bottle had been left. To his joy the stewof which have been presented to the Governor and Council for payment—amount to over twelve vintner, who bade him call at a stated hour. He siderably reduced before being liquidated.

The Washington correspondent of the N.

Y. Tribune says the Government is determined to offer a bounty of \$400 to two years and nine months, men who will resplict for the war and the beautiful that the satisfaction, that it was an extraction, that it was a be drained to shour that the was to be drained to shour a strong that the was to be drained to shour the was to be drained to shoul t who are to form a special corps.

The United States Circuit Court, now in session at Bangor, on Wednesday of last week Judge Ware, sentenced George Martin, the person convicted of robbing the mail at Ambarat to Latitute for the Court for the Court wine. It was rich, july and high-flavored, possessing none of the peculiarities which distinguish the manufactured sugared which distinguish the manufactured sugare wine country .- Dickens' "All the year round." We quote the above with pride that we do produce one wine in this country that Europeans European

cknowledge superior to their own production For a 4th of July dinner it cannot be excelled Mr. Moses Dennett was found dead on the 19th in the woods near the College buildings at Brunswick, where he had gone for a load of

wood. He was 68 years of age .- Ken. Journal.

The L

Another Adva HARRISBURG manding a cave at Green Villa strong this side The cebel (and thirty piec The rebels burg, removir ing informati

Capt. Boyd retreating before rebels gutted a steal alike from 7 P. M. It ing back on Ca paring to flee t also hold the h Col. McClur dering on Cha New York,

burg despatch fantry, cavalry this morning. Capture of WASHINGTON patches were Port Royal ! Sir : Having other rebel in tempting to e

south, I dispate ken, Capt. John isto to Warsay Drake, was n have the satisf this morning mington river tured. This i in a telegram John Rodgers Very respe Commanding S WASHINGTO

the capture of was found that times-the firs inch convex she gle of fifty deg armor and woo splinters, pros cussion, and w armor and spli The second the edge of the age except brea and stunning t tering it very in There were (as per muster cluding 28 mar The captur be found to rea and constantly hant and Wed

NEW YORK, give an accoun rebel iron-clad was intended Apalachicola in schooner Fashi from the squa and others bad water and sun Another Su MURFREES day from reliab

Explos

capturing Leno of Lenor Broth tearing up a gr force consisted rebels drew up ceive the Unio that point and was going to and burn that excitement thr Richmond, Lo Young's Por The marine b

the rebels out prisoners and b On the 25th, captured a wag six barrels but on examin 500,000 caps 1 The boxes was permitted ments were a known merche

nied by Gen.

The Invasion within HARRISBURG been in a high from up the ve troops would their base of c So far no oppo The rebels a and still ad the forces in ti

battle at that appear in fro valry who fal but there is The Shippen ville. The reb three miles lon the rebels occ pieces of artille LATER. T Newville and i

Gleason's Stat halted eight m The rebels a miles the other The result give the enem back to the S General Co the neighborh

movements by rear, will ma o attempt to Occupation o HARRISBUR tysburg to day with cavalry while sending forced to leav Northern Cen Junction or Y A Carlisle to mystify us dred rebels ar

NEW YORK, the Times from have all left Boonsboro T Chambersburg The whole the Potomac tions into Per at Hagerstow Lee and staff

Rebel scouts

tion last night

BRIGHTON MARKET ... June 25. At market, 303 Boeves, 90 Stores, 2500 Sheep and Lamb ad 380 Swine. 20085—Market Beef—Extra \$9,60; first quality \$9,00; see

ond do., \$7,00; third do. \$6,00.
Working Oxen-None.
Milch Cows—\$49 @ \$51; common \$19 @ \$22.
Feat Calves—\$6,00 @ \$7,00.
Yearlings—none; two years old, none; three years old
\$24 @ \$26.
Hides—8 @ 84c. Calf Skins 12 @14c. \$P lb.
Tallow—Sales at 8c @ 84c \$\$ lb.
Felts—50 @ 75.
Sheep and Lambs—\$4,00 @ \$4,50; extra 5,00, @ 5 50.
Spring Figs—Wholesale, 8c; retail, 9 @ 10c.
Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 28 to 34 \$P\$ cent.

BOSTON MARKET June 28.

heavy column of Unionists at some point on York river. Passengers from the White House say there were some Yankees at West Point yesterday.

Flour—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at \$5,00 \mathcal{m}\$\$\\$5,00 \mat ouis.

Conx—Western mixed, 84 @ 85c, per bushel.

Oars—Western and Canada; 83 @ 85c F bushel.

BYS—\$1 12 F bushel.

HX-Sales of Eastern at \$15\frac{1}{2} \$15.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool, 65 @ 70 F fb.

NEW YORK MARKET June 29. Flour—State and Western continues duli and unsettled; Superfine State \$4,55 a \$5,00; extra \$5,50 a 5,80; choice, 5,85 a 6,00; round hoop Ohio \$5,90 a 6,15; superfine Western 4,65 a 5,00; extra Western 5,40 a 5,80; Southern 5 cents lower—mixed to good \$6,10 a \$6,85; fancy and extra \$6,90 a 9,25; Canada 10 a 20c lower—common 5,45 a 6,70; extra \$5,85 a

> Special Aotices. WOLFES

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. A universal curative in CONSUMPTION; removing the Tu-Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the emoval of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms.

In DROPSY its established curative properties have long been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony. The Diuretic and Solvent properties of the "Aromatic Schle dam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in GRAVEL

In GOUT and RHEUMATISM, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, this pure al-coholic distillation will effect a speedy cure. Taken as hot punch, in HUMORAL and SPASMODIC ASTH-

dA, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms. By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the cold stage in AGUE and FEVER, and prepares the system for the admin-

Administered in CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, and COLIC, it removes spasm, restores the function of the Liver, and rapidly produces healthy secretions. It should be taken mixed As a NERVINE, a TONIC and a PURIFIER of the blood, a

rial of fifteen years in all climates and under all circumstances Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate FEMALES, it stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day.

It is the only alcoholic preparation, in our country, that can they left the cover of the woods, which were scarcely 300 yards from the enemy's breastwork's, were subject to the constant fire of the rebel infantry.

BOURBON WHISKEY,

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

WING'S ANTIBILLIOUS PILLS

THOUSANDS DELIGHTED.

FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

ELVILLE IN HIS INTENSELY THRILLING AND HIGH-LY SENSATIONAL BARE BACK ACT.

SHAPPEE AND WHITNEY,

TRAPEZE ACT,

In which they surpass all competitors and keep the audience spell bound by their graceful poses, their almost miraculous evolutions, their extraordinary agility and DARING DABE.

COOK'S TROUPE OF DOGS AND MONKEYS,

The delight of the Children.

THE BALL ROOM SCENE.

Greeted with shouts of laughter and applause. These wonderful animals exhibit a perfection of training and an amount of full animals exhibit a perfection of training and an amount of the state of the state

untry. NEW YORK OPERA BAND,

composed of renowned Solo Artists, led by
PROFESSOR S. REEVES.
Admission to the Three Shows, only 25 cents.
Na half reject.

WATERVILLE, Thursday, July 9th.
GARDINEE, Saturday, July 1th.

1w29

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Partition of James Shermann, Administrator on the estate of Hartley W. D. Hayward, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about five hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Sidney, and described as follows: The homestead farm of the deceased, with the buildings thereon. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; than an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, by Sarah M. Hayward, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be althorised to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the persons making the same.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Accourt, on the fourth Monday of June, 1863.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Accourt, on the fourth Monday of June, 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, Ondersen, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farner, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. Burton, Register.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Understand Dauge of Probate within and for the CERS, and Dauge of Probate within and for the CERS, and Dauge of Probate of CERS, and Dauge of CERS, and Dauge

Lispectfully represents that said minors are seized and possessed of Si the following described real estate, vis:—All the interest of said Enathan Taylor, deceased. That an obvantageous offer has been made for the same, by Joel Farnham, of Albion, in said County, which of the same, by Joel Farnham, of Albion, in said County, which of the same, by Joel Farnham, of Albion, in said County, which of the same, by Joel Farnham, of Albion, in said County, which of the same, by Joel Farnham, of Albion, in said County, which of the same, by Joel Farnham, of Albion, in said County, which of the same, by Joel Farnham, of Albion, in said County, which of the same, by Joel Farnham, of Albion, in said County, which is said offer.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, Ondered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be as all petitions should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

Attue copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATREST: J. BURTON, Register.

29*

ALSO SUPERIOR ROSE-WOOD & WALNUT CASED

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUNS.

Post Office Address NORRIDGEWOCK, Me.

**Bamples of the Subskissioners, Guardian of Ann S. Livermore and George
W. Livermore, of Vassalborough, in said County, minors, respectfully represents, that said minors are scized and possessed
of the following-described real estate, viz:—All the interest of
said wards in the farm and appurtenances, lately owned and occupied by Sphil Livermore, deceased. That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, by Daniel Clough of
Montville, which offer it is for the in' rest of all concerned immediately to accept, the p. occeds of sale to be placed at interest
for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for
license to sell and couvey the above described real estate to the
person making said offer.

GEORGE LIVERMORE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, and
the fourth Monday of July next,
in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all
persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to
boliden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of
said petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

At true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

20*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the

County of the probate within and for the

Augusta, June 8, 1863.

256

AUGUSTAND HARMONIUNS.

Post Office Address NORRIDGEWOCK, Me.

Bamples of the smaller Instruments can be seen at the residence of Joseph B. Hopkins, Farmington Centre. Also at Barne, and at the Register of Deeds Office.

W. B. Downs, Auburn, and at the Register of Deeds Office.

Pensions of the smaller Instruments can be seen at the residence of Joseph B. Hopkins, Farmington Centre. Also at Mrs.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

THE SUMPONS BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.

THE subscriber, being licensed by the United States for Bolders who died in the Army and Na

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the Connty of Kennebec.

The Undersoner, Guardian of Reuel W. Furbush and Ellen N. Furbush, minor heirs of Reuel W. and Hrunah H. Furbush, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz.—All the interest of said wards in an undivided half of the homestead of the late Hannah L. Furbush, decessed. That an advantageous offer of fifteen hundred dollars has been made for the same, by Augustus W. Chadwick, of China, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

THO. W. McLAUGHLIN.

On Friday, June 26th, a TUCK MEMORANDUM BOOK. If the finder will leave the same at this office, he will be suitably rewarded.

WANTED.

600 COAT MAKERS wanted immediately. Also two girls C. A. SAGERS with their Sewing Machines, at [Commercial street, Augusta.]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, April 6, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, at 5,36 and 11.16
A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Andrescoggin Railroad for all stations on that road.
Leave Portland for Bath, Brunswick, and Augusta, and stations on the Somerset & Kennebec, and Andrescoggin Railroads, at 1.00 P. M.
Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta, at 1.00 and 5.15 P. M.
Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec & Portland, Androscoggin, and Somerset & Kennebec Roads.
Biages leave Bath for Wiscasset, Rockland, &c., at 5.00 A.
M. and 3.00 P. M.
Etages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.

f. and 3.00 P. M.
Stages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.
Stages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.
Augusta, April. 6, 1863.

Augusta, April. 6, 1863.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Beamships "CHESAPEARE," Capt.
WILLETT, and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. HOFFMAR, will until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River,
New York, overy WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to
EMBERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
Il B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.
Dcc. 15, 1862.

Bath at 6 O'clock, F. M., every MUNDAY and PHURGE AI, for Boston.

BETURSING—leave Central Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 O'clock P. M.

FARE from Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, \$2; Richmond, \$1.75; Bath, \$1.50.

Acasws; —C. H. Mulliken & Co., Augusta; H. Fuller & Bon, Hallowell; Wm. W. Bradstreet, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson, Richmon I; John E Brown, Bath

The sceamer AUGUSTA leaves Augusta at 124 o'clock, for connection with the Eastern Queen.

Winthrop, May 13, 1863.

*Permitted till May, 1868-stumpage to inure to the benefit THE YOUNG BLACK HAWK.

This celebrated Horse is eight years old, stands sixteen hands high, weighs eleven hundred, color dapple black. He is one of the finest Horses in the State, and is considered by the best judges to be as good a stock horse as there is in the State. His colts have been sold from one hundred and fifteen to two hundred and seventy-five dollars at four years old. His colts show great speed.

Said horse was sired by the Sherman Black Hawk of Vermont, which trotted a mile in 2.38. Those that wish to have fine horses will find this to be the best. He will stand as follows:

Inc norses will talk this to be found in the follows:

MONDAYS, at Livermore Falls; TUESDAYS, WEDNES—
DAYS and THUSDAYS, at the stable of the subscriber in Wilton; FRIDAYS at Strong Village; SATURDAYS at Farmington Centre.

A. BROWN.

Wilton, June 1, 1803.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Good Farm on the Sea Shore,
In the town of Bristol, near Pemaguid Light
House.

Said Farm contains about one hundred acres, about equally
divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland. The
fields and tillage land are about all wailed in, and the dwelling
house and barn is in good repair, and in a very good locality
for taking boarders for four or live months in the year if desired.
Terms, one-third down, and the remainder from one to ten
years in yearly payments. For further information, address
the Post Master, Pemaquid, Me.

OAKMAN FORD
Bristol, May 26, 1863.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR
SALE.

THE Farm now occupied by the subcriber,
containing 20 acres, more or less, lying on the
west side Kennebec River, in Augusta, nearly opposite Insane
Hospital and in full view of same, within five minutes' walk of
State House, is now offered for sale. Said farm is under a high
state of cultivation, having cut the past year over 30 tons hay.
The buildings are good and convenion—good house and wood
shed, new stable, 30 by 40, good barn, with slaughter house attached, which furnishes an abundant supply of dressing. With
a small expense, said farm could be made one of the handsomet
places on Kennebec River. Nevertheless I am going to sell.
Possession given immediately, if dusired. Terms easy, For
further particulars inquire of the subsoriber on the premises.

Augusta, June 8, 1863.

THE HIRAM HALL FARM in Lyndon, containing 240 acres of land; good baildings, very convenient for all purposes. Part of the land under very high cultivation; twenty acres in wheat and oats, looking finely. Will cut from 60 to 100 tons of hay, and is a very superior farm in all respects. Title good and will be sold at a great bargain. Poscession given immediately.

For more particulars apply to C.—B. PEARSON, on the premises, or JOSHUA ADAMS, Eq., Wilton.

Lyndon, June 8, 1863. 6w26* Salt Manufacturing Co.

A. SAWTELLE, Water Street, Augusta, or J. T. ELLIS, 939 Broadway, N. Y. 27tf

FOR NEW ENGLAND.

FOR NEW ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED 1865.

Office, No. 11 Railrond Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass.
Chief Justice BIGELOW, President.
His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, and AMOS A. LAW-RENCE, Vice Presidents.
WALDO HIGGINSON, Treasurer.
War Claims of all kinds adjusted and collected, and advice given to soldiers and sailors and their families, without charge. Apply to
U. TRACY HOWE, Secretary,
No. 11 Railrond Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass.
Boston, June 1, 1863.

BUSE ITALIAN QUIESENS

All I ask of the readers to be convinced of the fact is, to send for a small book of twenty-four pages that I have just published, which I will forward on receipt of name and Post

NO. 61 EXCHANGE STREET, POLITIAND.

New Books are received every week, published by the different Evangelical Sabbath School Societies and private Houses. So varied an assortment cannot be exceeded any where in New England. Schools in the country, by sending a catalogue of the books already in the Library, can receive a lot for examination, and return such as are not approved.

Question Books in all their varieties always on hand—also, Theological, Miscellancous, and School Books.

Theological, Miscellancous, and School Books.

Address.

Address.

H. PACKARD.

THE AUGUSTA BHOVEL COMPANY have on hand and for sale, of their own manufacture, a lot of these celebrated Hoes. Every farmer should have one, for they are a labor saw ing article, and have given perfect satisfaction to every one that has used them. We can show a large number of testimonials, from first class Farmers, as to their usefulness and economy of labor.

A. D. BROWN, President.

Augusta, May 25, 1863.

TT CAN BE DONE.

Agence Ag

___ CHESTER PIGS FOR SALE.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Record of the War. Another Advance of the Rebels into Pennsylvania---Chambersburg again in their Pos-

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 23. Capt. Boyd, commanding a cavalry outpost, with his headquarters at Green Village, states that the rebels are 1000 strong this side of Chambersburg.

New York, June 23. The Herald's specials together the form Harrisburg given the following. night from Harrisburg give the following items: The cebel Gen. Rhodes has ten thousand men

thic News.

N OF YORK. HREATENED.

THERN INVASION ARRISBURG.

MARYLAND.

nt in Rockville.

VICKSBURG.

OVEMENT BY

ERTY GAP.

HE ENEMY.

the Times. Through-a position beyond the pation of the enemy's own any indication to

exchanged between the

exchanged between the quently our men prac-to get range. from the rebel lines at blumns moving east to alled by 104 pieces of

at Mount Union were

rebol Gen. Ewell relables army and the citate the rebels pass. Ho with the military auen the rigors of war.

y on Harrisburg. Il develope his intend-at day. Possibly Lee altimore and considers

Railroad six bridges

idly arriving for the

burg despatch to the
the Ewell, whose force
the direction of York.
ay meant to operate
rell attacks Harrisburg
probably, unless the

he Potomac is almost

ment in this city is in-

ment in this city is in-the streets have been bagerly enquiring for the city and State. the wards are sending most of the workshops tirely suspended, or nen to drill, and most ne purpose. The city state of defence, and temperal activity.

general activity.
elphia Press says:—
at the greater part of
nd that Lee in person
adelphia. He has ogee Susquehanna river,
ts banks, threatening
as torn up the North-

ts banks, threatening as torn up the North-and thus snapped the

and Baltimore.

Iwo days march from

path into the magnifi
From what we know

if Lee is at Wrights
for us to prevent him

l occupation of York

t their full force was nad his headquarters n pieces of artillery. the town yesterday

artillery.
of the town authoriury notes, provisions,
o \$150,000. The de-

required at noon to-pels would help them-d, they must take the

50 colored man were

rd's Ferry yesterday, th government stores, of their valuable con-kinds. Reports gen-ere captured with the ar Rockville, Sunday.

pattle grazing not far

y, Montgomery, was ol. Beckwith, and at

their carriage and rebels. They rep-y 4000 men with 15

Iddy Branch, taking

ppearance at numer

yesterday and this s to take the place them showed them-Spring, five miles

orses, but not oth

but their depreda-

en. Grant's army to

no reply from the ngs were destroyed, that much damage

orgia troops much

in mystery. He forces are all re-

eir works Monday pickets from the r k by our batteries.

h to the Republican

h, driving a supe-nundred killed and

of Gen. McCook's y and a battery of berty Gap, 13 miles

e place between a

an hour's engage-his dead on the

on the 27th. led in the fight at d his troops there Gens. Hardee and

When George ce Regent, he knowledge of ocked with the

only a dozen for a grand di-

ourse to a vintvine was not to vine-dealer re-

joy the stewturned to the ted hour. He f wine, with

discovered. he American

e in the cho

rican vintage h, juicy and e peculiarities

red sugared

year round." e that we do

at Europeans

be excelled.

buildings at for a load of ten. Journal.

The rebel Gen. Rhodes has ten thousand men and thirty pieces of artillery, of which five thousand are on the road to Downsville.

The rebels again took possession of Chambersburg, removing all the Government stores.

Capt. Boyd is in the vicinity of Green Village, retreating before the rebel advance and furnishing information of the rebel movements. ing information of the rebel movements. The rebels gutted all the stores in Chambersburg, and steal alike from professed friends and Unionists. 7 P. M. It is reported that our forces are falling back on Carlisle, and the inhabitants are pre-

paring to flee to Harrisburg.

Our forces still hold Carlisle and Shippensburg also hold the heights near Gettysburg.

Col. McClure reports the whole country bor dering on Chambersburg, full of rebels.

New York, June 23. The Herald's Shippensburg despatch states that the rebel mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery entered that place this morning.

this morning.

Capture of the Rebel Ram Atlanta by the Iron-clad Weeha wken.

Washington, June 23. The following despatches were received to-day:

FLAG SHIP WABASH,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., June 17, 1863. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir: Having reason to believe the Atlanta and other rebel iron-clads at Savannah were about at-tempting to enter Warzaw Sound by Wilmingtempting to enter Warraw Sound by Wilmington river for the purpose of attacking the blockading vessels there and in the Sounds further south, I dispatched, some days ago, the Weehawken, Capt. John Rodgers, from this port, and the Nahant, Commander J. Downes, from North Edisto to Warsaw, where the Cimerone. Commander Nanant, Commander 3. Downes, From North Edisto to Warsaw, where the Cimerone, Commander Drake, was maintaining the inside blockade. I have the satisfaction to report to the department this morning that the Atlanta came down by Wil-

mington river into Warsaw Sound and was cap-tured. This information has just been received in a telegram from Port Pulaski, sent by Capt.

tured. This information has just been received in a telegram from Port Pulaski, sent by Capt. John Rodgers.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
S. F. Dupont, Rear Admiral, Commanding So. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Washington, June 23. Capt. John Rodgers circumstantially relates the proceedings attending the capture of the Atlanta. On examination it was found that the enemy had been struck four times—the first on the inclined side by a fifteeninch convex shot, which, although fired at an angle of fifty degrees, with her keel, broke in her armor and wood backing, strewing the deck with splinters, prostrating about 40 men by the corresponding several by hydrog necess of a great extent.

armor and wood backing, strewing the deek with splinters, prostrating about 40 men by the corcussion, and wounding several by broken pieces of armor and splinters; one man has since died.

The second shot, an eleven inch solid, struck the edge of the over-hang knuckle doing no damage except breaking a plate or two. The third shot, an fifteen inch coned, struck the top of the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth seems the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel the pilot house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots are the pilot house, wounding two pilots are the pilot house, where th and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth shot supposed to be an eleven inch, struck a port stopper in the centre, breaking it in two and shattering it very much, driving many fragments in "Near Vicksburg, June 18, }

was intended to make a raid upon our fleet at Apalachicola in revenge for the capture of the schooner Fashion, laden with cotton, by the boats from the squadron. Twelve persons were killed and others badly scalded. The ship filled with water and sunk near the shore, settling firmly on the bottom.

Was made and our forces gained positions within 50 to 100 yards of the enemy's works, which they held. Gen. Paine was severely wounded. Gen. Banks expressed himself confident of success.

Conflicting Reports and Conjectures.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a report that Lee is in Maryland with 100,000 men.

and others badly sealded. The ship filled with water and sunk near the shore, settling firmly on the bottom.

Another Successful Raid into East Tennessee. Muspressed of June 22. News received to day from reliable sources indicate that Gen. Carter has made another raid into East Tennessee, capturing Lenors' station, destroying the factory of Lenor Brothers and other public buildings, and tearing up a great breadth of railroad track. His force consisted of 2000 mounted infantry. The rebels drew up in line of battle at London to receive the Union troops, but Gen. Carter avoided that point and gave out to the citizens that he was going to Knoxville on Friday night to sack and burn that city. The raid is causing immense excitement throughout middle Tennessee.

Richmend, Louisiana, Burned by our Troops——Capture of Percussion Caps.

Youn's Point, June 17, via Cairo, June 23. The marine brigade under Gen. Ellet, accompanied by Gen. Moore, made a reconnoissance to Richmond on the 15th with 2300 men, and drove the rebels out of the place, capturing thirty prisoners and burning the town. Our loss was slight.

On the 25th, at Marion, Ark., Ellet's cavalry captured a wagon, containing what purported to be six barrels of flour and three boxes of goods, but on examination were found to contain over 500,000 caps packed in flour.

The boxes contained stationery. The whole was permitted to pass out of Memphis. Documents were also found implicating certain well known merchants of St. Louis as the guilty parties.

The Invasion of Pennsylvanias—The Rebets Tennessee, teather the bottom. Another the factory of Lenors and the place and the Cumberland valley has believed to have no purpose of the Cumberland valley have a large forget in the Cumberland valley have a large

that place.

The Invasion of Pennsylvania—The Rebets Hawaman of Pennsylvania—The Rebets Within Eight Micros of A. This city has been in this action of the pennsylvania—The Rebets Hawaman of P

Movements of Lee's Army in Pennsylvania and Hagerstown—Skirmishing with the Rebels—McConnelsburg Occupied.

6 P. M. The rebels are within three miles, and are throwing shell. Our troops are within

Washington, June 25. The Republican, in an extra to-day, says: "A gentleman arrived here this morning who left Hagerstown at 6 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning. He saw Ewell's forces, comprising the left wing of Lee's army, pass through that place. The head of the column reached Hagerstown on Tuesday morning, and moved directly through to Pennsylvania. The rear of the column, understood to belong to Ewell, did not pass through the place until that night. This force was estimated to be from 20,000 to 25,000

strong. The troops did very little damage besides strong. The troops did very little damage besides seizing all the horses they could find.

Our informant says when he left Hagerstown yesterday morning, it was understood that Longstreet in command of the right wing of Lee's army, was then crossing the Potomac below Williamsport. The main body of A. P. Hill's forces, comprising the centre of Lee's army, was understood yesterday to be somewhere between Winchester and Martinsburg, moving toward the river.

To-day we have no doubt, from all the infor-mation we have gathered, that the whole of Ew-ell's column is in Pennsylvania, not far from

Chambersburg.
McIlvane's Hotel, fourteen miles west McConnellsburg, Pa. June 25. The rebels in force ennellsburg, Pa. June 25. The rebels in force entered McConnellsburg last night at 8 o'clock. The telegraph operator, after a perilous journey through the mountains, reached this place and established an office. The rebel advance was met by the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, and a brisk skirmish ensued. The cavalry was finally compelled to retreat before superior numbers, with a loss of three wounded.

A regiment of militia, under Col. Bink, fell back at the advance of the enemy, but an inde-

back at the advance of the enemy, but an independent company, under Capt. Wallace, took its position in the mountains, bushwhacking the rebels with great success. Numbers of rebels are known to have been killed, but the extent of their

r known to have been killed, but the extent of their loss is unknown.

New York, June 25th. A special despatch to the Times, dated this evening, says:

"At last accounts the enemy was within four miles of Carlisle. Gen Knipe had his little band, comprising the 8th, and 71st New York infantry, and a portion of the 3d New York and 6th Maryland cavalry drawn up in line of battle a short distance west of the town. Every one expected an attack would be made before night, but for some reason the rebels have kent their distance.

There were on board at the time of the capture (as per muster rolls) 21 officers and 124 men, including 28 marines.

The captured rebel officers told Capt. Rodgers that they thought the speed of the Atlanta would be found to reach ten knots. They believed her to be the strongest iron-clad in the Confederacy, and constantly anticipated taking both the Nahant and Weehawken.

Explosion of a Rebel Iron-Clad.

New York. June 23. The Richmond papers

New York, June 23. The Richmond papers give an account of the accidental explosion of the rebel iron-clad ram Chattahoochee with which it was made and our forces gained positions within

Junction or York, which is distant about thirty miles.

A Carlisle despatch of this evening to the Herald says:

"It is evident the rebels are doing all they can to mystify us as to their movements in order to prevent us concentrating anywhere. Eight hundred rebels are now concentrated at Mount Rock. Rebel scouts visited Plainfield and Grearson station last night."

The Entire Rebel Army Supposed to have Crossed the Potomac.

New York, June 26 A special despatch to the Times from Frederick, Md., says the rebels have all left Boonsboro. Anderson's corps left Boonsboro Thursday morning, going towards Chambersburg with from 7000 to 10,000 troops.

The whole of Longstreet's corps has crossed the Potomac and are advancing in different directions into Pennsylvania. There are but few rebels at Hagerstown, all having gone to Pennsylvania. Lee and staff are on this side of the Potomac.

and are throwing shell. Our troops are within the entrenchments, and will make make a bold

stand.

8 P. M. The bridge over the Susquehanna, at Columbia, is in flames.

Gen. Hooker Occupies Frederick. Md., in Force—Uneary Feeling in Richmond.

New York, 28th. The Baltimore American of last evening says: Our intelligence from the upper Potomac this morning is most gratifying, but not proper to publish.

Fugitives from Hagerstown say the rebel army is crossing at all the upper fords, pushing forward into Pennsylvania, without scarcely stopping to rest.

The revenuent of our army has been quite rapid Eggs,

The movement of our army has been quite rapid and the announcement of its present position would astonish the people, and a collision may be

looked for at any moment.

Frederick was fully occupied by our troops
Saturday morning, as well as the surrounding

Refugees who have reached the army of the Potomac from Richmond represent that there was quite a panic there. Only a very small guard was left there. Many citizens were leaving and

going to Staunton.

This would seem to indicate that Richmone people are rather uneasy at the almost total abandonment of that city by the rebels.

New York, 27th. The Richmond despatch of the 23d says it was yesterday morning stated that information had been received of the landing of a

Another Assault upon Port Hudson—Severe Loss on our Part—Account of the Fighting.

New York, 27th. The Herald has advices that the second assault on Port Hudson was made by the Union troops on the 14th inst., and they were again repulsed. It was expected that another assault would be made on the 19th.

Our correspondent on the field, states that Col. Budley has volunteered and was to lead a forlorn have or storning column of 4000 all nicked made on the storning column of 4000 all nicked mad

hope or storming column of 4000, all picked men, and voluntarily. The result of the attack remains to be known.

New York, 27th. The Herald's New Orleans letter says that our loss in the repulse on the 14th at Port Hudson was 700 killed and wounded.

New York 27th. The Herald's New Orleans \$1,20 a 126; Milwaukie club \$133 @ \$1 42; red winter western \$1,44 @ \$1,47; Canada club 1 10 @ \$1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c lore—mixed western 75c @ 76c.

Barley—Not quoted.

The Herald's correspondent gives the following account of the fight—

About daylight the 75th New York regiment, which has been slowly advancing, approached the enemy's works sufficiently near to receive his fire. Previously, the columns of the main body of Gen. drover's command were formed in the roads,

skirting the enemy's breastworks.

Several days previous our army engineers had been preparing a covered way which extended from the woods where our troops lay, up to within 150 yards of the enemy's position. Through this covered way our troops marched in single file up to the front where the first line of battle was formed. It should be remarked that the covered. formed. It should be remarked that the covered way spoken of, was relied upon as being sufficiently deep to afford protection to our soldiers. It turned out however to be of no considerable consequence, owing to some fault in its construc-tion. After the advance had arrived at the end

of the covered way they began slowly to push over the innumerable barriers that had been plant-ed by the rebels to obstruct their march. The difficulties that I have spoken of concerning the open field immediately lacing the enemy's works, were here experienced. The deep gullies covered by brush and creeping vines, were com-pletely obscured from sight, and were only known

pletely obscured from sight, and were only known to exist when our soldiers plunged into them.

Part of our skirmishers were deployed to the right while suffering severely from the enemy's fire, and a portion of the advance took up a position on the left of the point to be attacked. They were immediately followed by Gen. Wietzel's column, Gen. Paine in the meantime advance to the state of the meantime advance. ing towards the enemy's works with his command further on the left.

fantry.

A portion of our artillery which was planted some distance in the rear of our advancing forces, kept up a continuous fire at the rebel works. Capt. Terry with his battery of 8-inch Dahlgren

Sold, handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United States. Purchase from the advertised agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them. guns, and Capt. McLasin with his battery, and a portion of the 21st Indiana artillery, did good ex-ecution. These batteries served much to protect ution. Indeed batteries served much to protect ir troops as they were advancing to the attack.

After our skirmishers had picked their way to this paper sale by F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta, Me.

3m25 our troops as they were advancing to the attack. After our skirmishers had picked their way to within about 30 yards of the enemy's works, they splang into the ditches expecting to be able to shelter themselves under the cover of the rebel fortifications and keep the enemy down, while the regiment with the hand grenades should advance and perform their part of the work in driving the rebels from their position. The portion of the 75th regiment, which succeeded in reaching the ditch, were immediately repulsed, and nearly all of them were either killed or wounded. The ditch was so enfliaded that it was impossible for the men to live long under the mure.

wounded. The ditch was so enfiladed that it was impossible for the men to live long under the murderous fire of the enemy.

In consequence of the repulse of the portion of the 75th that succeeded in reaching the ditch the grenades could accomplish but the. In fact although they made a desperate and gallant attempt to be of service, they rather damaged than benefitted our prospect of success, for as they threw their grenades over the rebel breastworks, the

their grenades over the rebel breastworks, the rebels actually caught them and hurled them back rebels actually caught them and hurled them back among us.

In the meantime, while the skirmishers were nobly endeavoring to sustain themselves in their position, Gen. Weitzel's column marched up as rapidly as possible and made a series of desperate assaults on the enemy's works, which for bravery and daring the history of the war can hardly furnish a rapidly.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver to Emma A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg, Milton M. Oliver, A. McLeod.

In Phipsburg,

rifle-pits within twenty yards of the rebel en-

rifle-pits within twenty yards of the rebel entrenchments.

It was rumored and generally believed, that an assault would take place on the night of the 20th, to be led by General Grierson and Colonel Van Pelton of the 116th New York. The assaulting party was to be supported by General Weitzel's old brigade and that of Colonel Dudley's.

A rebel bearer of dispatches had been captured with, it is said, a dispatch from Johnston, who promised to reinforce Port Hudson and capture Bank's entire army if the place should hold out until the following Tuesday. This may be a ruse, however, to induce Banks to make an immediate assault that he may be repulsed, and arrest the slow process of starvation which stares the rebels in the face.

Deserters report a consultation of rebel officers, who unanimously requested Gen. Gardner to surface the results of the resul

ruse, however, to induce Banks to make an immediate assault that he may be repulsed, and arrest the slow process of starvation which stares the rebels in the face.

Deserters report a consultation of rebel officers, who unanimously requested Gen. Gardner to surrender. He replied that large reinforcements would arrive within a week, and if they only hold out a few days longer, the siege would result favorably to them. The disaffected officers returned to their camps, and told the men if the General did not surrender in a week, they would compel him to.

Another deserter reports that the rebels had but 40 head of cattle left to feed on.

It is reported that quite a number of women in Port Hudson were accidentally killed in the fight on the 14th.

Union Cavalry Raid in Virginia—Capture of the Rebel Gen. W. F. Lee.

WASHINGTON, June 28. Gel. Dix telegraphs as follows:

"Fortress Monroe, June 28. Col. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, whom I sent out two days ago, has completely destroyed the bridge over the South Anna, captured Gen. W. F. Lee, and Col. Harrable, four captains, five lieutenants and 100 privates, and brought them in. He has also brought in thirty-five wagons with six mules, and 150 mules in addition, and from seventy-five to one hundred horses. He took \$15,000 in Confederate bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab of the last will and testment of federate bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab onds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab of the last will and testment of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from an agent of the feetab bonds, just issued, from and 100 privates, and brought them in. He has also brought in thirty-five wagons with six mules, and 150 mules in addition, and from seventy-five to one hundred horses. He took \$15,000 in Confederate bonds, just issued, from an agent of the authorities at Richmond. This is all public property. No private property has been touched. Col. Spear's loss is three killed and eight wounded."

No private property has been touched. Col. Spear's loss is three killed and eight wounded. "

RESIGNATIONS. The following resignations of

RESIGNATIONS. The following resignations of officers in Maine Regiments have been accepted: Second Lieutenant T. N. Coffin, 9th regiment, May 18th.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert F. Campbell, 11th

Lieutenant May 23d.

June 22, 1863.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

TEN of those valuable NANKIN (or China) SHEEP viz., 8ix Ewes and Four Lambs, which I will sell at a reasonable price.

South Woodstock, Ct., June 30, 1863.

3w29 regiment, May 23d.
First Lieutenant John F. Milliken, 8th regiment, May 20th. Colonel R. Rich, 9th regiment, May 27th. 1000 LBS. PURE BEESWAX, for which the highest price will be paid at MEAD'S Drug Store.

The Markets.

For the New Union Combination Circus.

THUNDERING SALVOS OF APPLAUSE! Every act received with the most Euthusiastic Acclamations of Delight! THREE GREAT SHOWS IN ONE.

WILL EXEIST AT
AUGUSTA, Fridny, the 10th day of July, 1863. MELVILLE'S GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS, HENRY COOK'S FAB FAMED CIRCUS, TROUPE OF EDU-CATED MONKEYS AND WONDERFULLY TRAINED DOGS,

LY SENSATIONAL BARE BACK ACT.

Melville and his Sons, Sammy, Frank, and George, in their Beautiful, Graceful, Elegant, Surprising and Unapproachable Acrobatic Scenes,

Comic Pastimes and Pyramidal Parlor Posturing.

NW 10, R 13, WE L IS, NW 10, R 14, do Accobatic Scenes,

Comic Pastimes and Pyramidal Parlor Posturing.

GEORGE ROSS,
The best General Equestrian Performer in the world, in his great
Principal and Pirouetting and Leaping Act, and in his wonderful
Somerisulting.

SHAPPEE AND WHITNEY,

Pisca
N W i 10, R 13, W E L S
N W i 10, R 14 do
6 W i do
6 W i do
7 M i 4, R 9, N W P,
8 W i do do

In their Novel and Terrific TRAPEZE ACT,

Greeted with shouts of laughter and applause. These wonder-ful animals exhibit a perfection of training and an amount of intelligence which cannot fail to produce emotions of wonder and admiration in all who witness them.

Intelligence which cannot fail to produce emotions of wonder and admiration in all who witness them.

AMAZING AND LAUGHABLE FEATS.

WM. KINCADE, the greatest Dramatic Equestrian, Saultist Extraordinary, and world applauded representative of Pete Jenkins.

The GREAT AMERICAN CIOWN, Humorist, Comic Singer and Stump Speaker, SAM LONG, the modern Grimaldi.

A TROUPE OF CHARMING LITTLE PONIES, the most beautiful in the Universe, will appear, together with their Juvenile Riders, and the Talented Dramatic Troupe in the attractive and Equestrian Novelty, called

THE PONY RACES;

Or the Ride for the Derby.

THE PONY RACES;
Or the Ride for the Derby.

The Management point with no small gratification to the above List of Unrivaled Performers and Extraordinary Novelties and Attractions, and beg to assure the public that they have not stopped at any expense which would enable them to defy competition, and outvie every other traveling establishment in this country.

The Management point with no small gratification to the 8 M ± 1, R 7, W B K P, 8 W ± 2, do do N E ± 2, do N E

PROFESSOR S. REEVES.

Admission to the Three Shows, only 25 cents.
No half price.
Doors open at 2 P. M., and 7 P. M. Performance commences at 24 and 74 o'clock P.M.
WINTHROP, Wednesday, July 8th.
WATERVILLE, Thursday, July 1th.
OARDINER, Saturday, July 1th.

1w29

TWO the Judge of Probate within and for the

placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said duarding therefore pays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

THO. W. McLAUGHLIN.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Juse, 1863.

On the petition aforessid, Onesens, That notice be given by publishing a copy thereof, and of this order, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that all persons interest and at a Court of Probate then to be granted.

ATTHEW. J. BENTON, Register.

The Long of Kennebec.

The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids received by filled the amount contracted for the said petition and order thereon.

ATTHER OF THE MONDAY OF THE LEAD,

The Undersigned the duly authorized agent.

MR POPOSALS FOR WOOD.

Scaled Proposals will be received by the undersigned trade at Augusta, and the angust contract of the supply and delivery of (109) One hundred Cords of Hard, easoned, merchantable wood, for the use of Recruits at Head Quarters Volunteer Recruiting Service, Augusta Maine, to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be required by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster. Bids will be received for the whole, or one-half of the amount asked for.

The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids ended the angustan and the angust of the undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory; also to diminish the amount contracted for, if not required by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster. Bids will be cocived for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Quardian therefore preys for license to sell and convey the above described real estate.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate at Augusta, Maine, place 2d, 1863.

Store No. 78 Broad Street, Boston, Marshall's Buckeye Lead, Nos. 1 and 2.

COLORS IN

LAND OFFICE,

In pursuance of law as defined in chapter 6, section 32, Revised Statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, approved February 6, and March 5, 1863. I breeby give notice that the following schedule of Lands will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, at 14 c'olock, noon, on the first day of September next, at the Land Office at a price per acre not less than the minimum fixed in the advertised list.

The sale to be by scaled proposals in a nformity with the provisions of the foregoing Chapter and Section, which require that ten per centum of the minimum price of the township or part thereof, shall accompany each proposal, which sum shall constitute a part of and be allowed in the oash payment to be made upon the township or tract purchased.

The persons making the highest bid above the minimum price shall be declared the purchaser, and on payment of one-third of the purchase money in eash, including the ten per cent, of the minimum price deposited, the Land Agent shall make out and deliver to him a conditional deed, in the usual form of State deeds, of the tract by him purchased, taking for the rewainder of the purchase money, three promissory notes for equal sums, payable annually in one, two and three years, with interest, and a bond with sufficient surety for the payment of a fair stumpage of all timber out thereon, to be applied to the payment of the notes.

"The sum deposited by any other bidder, who does not benotes.
"The sum deposited by any other bidder, who does not become a purchaser, may be withdrawn by him at any time after the bids are declared and recorded."

AROSSTOCK COUNTY.

Minimum Pri Township, Number and Range. BE 1 18, R 12 W E L 8, N W 1 11, R 13 do S W 1 do do S E 1 do do N E 1 do do

OXFORD COUNTY. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

HIRAM CHAPMAN, Land Agent. PIANOS. Patterson & Hovey

Perpetual injunction Awarded

Is for sale by FRANK W. KINSMAN, Augusta, and by GRO CERS, and DEUGGISTS generally.

OFFICE—127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
"Pitt Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg. DEALER IN SEVEN OCTAVE & MINIAT E PIANO FORTE ALSO SUPERIOR ROSE-WOOD & WALNUT CASED

All claims against the University of the Augusta of Prompt attention.

Application in person or by letter to
J. H. MANLEY, Augusta, Me.
Office No. 6, Darby Block—room over Military Headquarters,
References.—Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C., Hon. Wm. T.
Johnson, Mayor of Augusta; Wm. R. Smith, Esq., Cashler
State Bank; Messrs. Homan & Badger, Publishers Maine

OF HARTFORD, CONN. CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$1,045,786.95. Policies issued and renewed; losses equitably adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proofs, in New York funds, by the undersigned, the duly authorized agent.

H. P. WEEKS, Agent for China, and neighboring towns.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,

weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Arrest: J. Burrow, Register.

Copy of petition and order thereon,

Arrest: J. Burrow, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, keld at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1863.

FREDERIC R. SHERMAN, Administrator on the Estate of Nathaniel Reynolds, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Onderson, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge-A true copy. Attest: J. Burrow, Register.

20'

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrative on the estate of SiMON ROBBINS, late of Rouse, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to June 22, 1863.

29*

JANE ROBBINS.

On Friday, June 26th, a TUCK MEMORANDUM BOOK. If the finder will leave the same at this office, he will be suitably the finder will leave the same at this office, he will be suitably the finder will leave the same at this office, he will be suitably the finder will leave the same at this office, he will be suitably to the county of t

"SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE."

H. N. F. MARSHALL & CO., VARNISH MARUFACTURERS, 78 Broad street, Boston, Mass. A GENTS WANTED.

To sell fine Steel-plate engravings. Active agents can make \$60 to \$100 per month. Good assertment of Religious works on hand. For particulars address D. H. MULFORD, 3m27

The Superior Sea-going Steamer EASTERN QUEEN,

JABON COLLINS, Master,
Will leave Hallowell at 1‡, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and
Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M., every MONDAY and THURSDAY,
for Boston.

THE STALLION "GEN. KNOX,"

Will be found as formerly at the Breeding Establishment of THOMAS B. LANG, North Vassalboro', Maine.

GEN. KNOX will be under the control of Foster S. Palmen, to whom all communications may be addressed.

Paice of Senvice—\$20 the Season, \$30 to Warrant. Pasturage for marcs 60 cts., per week; Stabling, \$1.50.

Gen Knox is in the finest condition, without the least taint of scratches, or any constitutional defect whatever.

17 First Class Trotting Horses will find a market at this establishment.

North Vassalboro', May 11, 1863.

THE KNIGHTS HORSE,

Which formerly stood at North Wayne, will
stand this season at my stable, one mile from
Winthrop Village, on the East Monmouth
road. This Horse is second to no horse in the
State for Stock; the colts are fast trotters, and many of them
have been sold at high prices.

TERMS:—\$5 to warrant; \$4 for the season; \$3 for single
Service.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The House. No. 8 Cresent Street,
AUGUSTA,
Occupied by Mrs. R. T. ELLIS, is for sale, together with one in
the rear For price, terms, &c., inquire of

TAVERN STAND AT AUCTION

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Abijah Ward, late of Vassalborough, deceased, being duly empowered by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, will sell at Public Auction at the Tavern Stand in Vassalborough, lately occupied by said Ward, together with the buildings, furniture and appurersances thereof, or the right in equity of redeeming the same, on SATURDAY, July 25th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JACOB HANKS, Administrator. Vassalboro', June 22, 1863.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIA-

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS
FOR SALE,
For about one-half the former prices. Circulars giving full particulars sent free on application. Also the
BEST MOVEABLE COMB BEE-HIVE IN THE WORLD.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.,
Practical Apiculturist. NO. 61 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND.

Second Floor Durby Block, Augusta, Me.

\$10 A DAY made by selling the HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Agents Wanted in every town in this State. For terms &c., apply to

H. P. WEEKS, Publishers' Agent, China, Me.

CHESTER PIGS FOR SALE.

For sale by the subscriber, 45 Chester Pigs, from one to four weeks old.

WARREN PERGIVAL.

WARREN PERGIVAL.

Sw25

D. WHITING, M. D.

J. S. BIXBY, Norridgewock, Me.

Patented Oct. 21, 1862.

cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enameled papers in Murray & Co., manufacturers of enameled papers in Yashua, N. H.

'I had for several years a very troublesome humer in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became intolerable afflictive. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is a smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsaparilla."

Erysipelas—Genoral Deblifty—Purific thelelled.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

The residence of the late JOHN HODGON hard connected, also workshop, carriage house, wood shed, and slaughter house.

The farm consists of about 26 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, with 50 young fruit trees. Also 30 acres of woodland 14 miles from the house, easy of access. Together with all the farming utensits and house (uniture.

The property is very desirable for a sea-faring man, being situated convenient for either steamboat or railroad travel, and one of the finest situations on the Kennebec rivet, commanding a fine view of the river, the city of Hallowell, and of the State House, United States Arsenal, and all the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable torms on application to

A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

Hallowell, April 8, 1863.

Arr. Chas. S. Van Lieve, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of Ayer's Barasparilia relieved to tears him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhoea, Whites, Fermale Weakness, are generally produced by internal Scrofulous Ulceration, and are very often cured by the abuse of weak applied to the samparilia relieved than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhoea, Whites, Fermale Weakness, are generally produced by internal Scrofulous Ulceration, and are very often cured by the abuse of weafful ulceration and are very often cured by the abuse of weafful ulceration and this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him. Leuc

OF THE

AMERICAN PEPLE,

And the early melancholy decline of Childhood and Youth, just published by Dz. STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.

A Treatise on the above subject, the cause of Nerrous Debillty, Marasmus and Consumption; Wasting of the Vital Fluids, the mysterious and hidden causes for Palpitation, Impaired Nutrition and Digestion.

By Fail not to send two red Stamps and obtain this book. This is a most thrilling book, and is the result of thirty years experience of the author in more than ten thousand cases of this class of direful maladies. It has been written from conscientious and philanthropic motives, and appeals most pathetically to Parents, Guardians, and to Youths, for it details timely aid to restore the already SHATTERED BARK, and a rudder to clear the shoals and rocks for childhood.

Patients applying for interrogatorics or advice, must inclose return stamps to meet attention.

The attending Physicical will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., of each day. Sundays in the forenoon. Address

DNR. ANDREW STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygiente Institute, and Physician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs.

1y52

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL LEG.

Office, 19 Green Street, Boston, Mass. The Only Artificial Leg Manufactured in

The Only Artificial Leg Manufactured in New England Patronized by Government.

This justly and widely celebrated Artificial Leg, which received the Gerat Prize Medal. In Europe, is worn by upwards of six thousand persons, represented by every profession, occupation and trade in life.

The leg is so natural in its appearance as to defy detection, and is easily and gracefully worn as soon as applied. No matter what the form or character of the amputation, the Artificial Leg completely compensates the loss. The patient walks without cane or crutch. Many army officers and soldiers whose legs were seputated but a few inches from the body, have had legs applied, and returned into active service. The PALMER LEG is regarded as the only reliable limb now manufactured.

Descriptive pamphlets, giving full information, sent free to all who apply.

Soldiers supplied without charge.

PALMER & CO.,

19 Green street, Boston.

N.B. ARTIFICIAL ARM—the lightest, most useful, and best arm ever invented, can be procured at this establishment.

8m25

President—John L. Cutler, Augusta.

Directors:

Ramuel Conv, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Banuel P. Shaw, Portland,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of George A. Baker, late of Winslow, in said County, doceased, having been presented for probate:

Ondered, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, is said County, on the second Monday of July next, at mine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Attrue copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

272

A True copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

274

Darius Augusta, A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of sepital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the most responsible men in the State

Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862.

DHYSICIAN'S CARD. PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

HIDES AND WOOL.

We are paying the highest market prices for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins. Also FLEECE, CULLED AND PED-LARS' WOOL, by C. H. MULLIKEN & CO, St sre one door North of the P. O. Augusta, March 5, 1863.

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER.

Office West End Kennebee Bridge, Augusta TERMS-\$2.25 per annum.

TERMS—\$2.25 per annum.

If paid within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents. These terms will be strictly adhered to in all cases. The publishers reserve the right, when payment is delayed beyond the year, of adding 25 cents for every year remaining unpaid.

Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines Terms of Adventages.—For one square of 15 lines, \$1.60 for three insertions and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices eight cents per line for the first insertio and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in reading matter twelve cents per line.

If All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Fublishers, Homas & Badozs, Augusta, Me.

Poetry.

SPRING AT THE CAPITAL. The poplar droops beside the way Its tassled plumes of allver gray; hestnut pouts its great brown buds gard May.

The honeysuckles lace the wall; The hyacinths grow fair and tail; meliow sun, and pleasant wind, and od all.

Down-looking in this snow-white bud, How distant seems the war's red flood : lar remote the strasming wounds, the sickeni human blood !

Nor Nature does not recognize

This strife that rends the earth and skies;
ar-dreams yex the winter sleep of clover-he She holds her even way the same, Though navies sink or cities flame; A snow-drop is a snow-drop still, despite

When blood her grassy altar wets, She sends the pitying violets to beal the outrage with their bloom, and cover it with soft grets.

O, crocuses with rain-wet eyes,
O, tender-lipped anemones,
What do you know of agony, and death and blood-won vict No shudder breaks your sunshine trance, Though near you rolls, with slow advance, unding your shining leaves with dust, the angu-bulance.

Help us to trust, still on and on,
That this dark night will soon be gone,
And that these battle-stains are but the blood-red tro
dawn—

Then shall our nation break its bands, And allencing the envious lands, Stand in the searching light unshamed, with spotless robe, clean, white hands.

Our Story-Teller.

JOHN MORGAN'S SUBSTITUTE.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT WAR.

It had been the day for drafting in a little town in the hill country of Connecticut. It was night-

fall now, and a man walked slowly home to the

earnest eyes, well-cut features, and an expressio

step upon the gravel, and sprang from the door to meet him. You could see, even in that dim

light, what a bright, cheery, pretty woman she was; with her loving eyes; her dark, satin-smooth hair; her red, tender lips; and the fresh roses on

her cheeks. She went up to her husband and put

"Yes, Mary; I must go. I was the third one The wife felt her limbs shake, and she thought

at first that she could not stand. All the forces

of her nature seemed giving way, but she rallied bravely. For his sake she would be calm and

strong; but she could not speak just then. She led him into the house, where their children were —five of them; the eldest only ten in the July

just gone. There was something in their father'

what you might suffer, with no one to stand be-tween you and the cares and sorrows of the world.

drew her into the shelter of his arms; he rested

her poor head on his breast; he whispered, ten-

es over us there as well as here. Some woman's husbards must go, poor child! Something may happen yet that I shall not have to."

He knew, however, no solitary chance under the wide heavens by which he could escape. The

words with him were but the vaguest utterance

"You could procure a substitute, perhapsthat what you mean?"
"I would if I could," he answered, evasively.

remembering in his own mind the difficulty that

Cheered a little by her new hope, and anxious,

ove all, to cheer him, and make him comforta

ble, the wife got up and went into the kitchen

feint. When the meal was over, the children were stole out to the open door, and sat down in the September moonlight, their arms around each

other—feeling with a sort of dumb pain, that a shadow which they could not resist, had fallen upon the household. Their mother, meantime, had lighted her lamp and taken her work—a child's frock which she was finishing—to the little nearly stand.

tle round stand. She would not let this evening

seem more unlike other evenings than she could

the rich mill-owner whose foreman John Morgan was. He was no stranger at the little cottage; and even in this sorrowful hour there was no dan-ger of his being unwelcome. He was the first to

speak.

"It is hard on you, Morgan, this draft. My father was saying to-night that he did not know how he should contrive to spare you. So well as you're doing now, too, already comfort and compare doing now, too, already comfort and compared to the state of the st

prospect."

"It's useless talking. I think I was not born under a lucky star. You were. Mr. Thornycroft's son, to begin with; young, rich, without a tie to fetter you; and of course the draft spared you."

"Without a tie! Do you call that happi-

John Morgan's eyes fell beneath that sad,

John Morgan's eyes fell beneath that sad, steady gaze of reproach. He remembered then one who had died in March, on whose grave the loneseme spring rains had wept tears which sprang up again in roses and violets—the gentle girl whom Ash Thornyereft had loved so long and wall

of soothing; but she caught at them eagerly.

which checked the noisy demonstration with which they were wont to greet him, and they only gave him a few silent kisses as he sat down

her hands on his arm lovingly.
"I know you have bad news for me, John!"

-Atlantic Monthly.

Yonder a white encampment hums; The clash of martial music comes; And now your startled stems are all a-tremble with the ja draws. saving some man who was, to the woman who loved him. I am glad it is you, John, my good old friend, to whom I can render this service." John Morgan was a man of few words, of feel-Whether it lessen or increase, Or whether trumpets shout or cease, Still deep within your tranquil hearts the happy bees are he ming "Peace!" O flowers ! the soul that faints or grieves,

New comfort from your lips receives; Sweet confidence and patient faith are hidden in your hea Dawn of a broader whiter day
Than ever blessed us with its ray—
A dawn beneath whose purer light all guilt and wrong shall fac

"Do not fear that I am going for your sake.

wife who watched and waited for him. He was a

tall, handsome fellow—thirty-five, perhaps; vig-orous of limb, strong of muscle, with kindly yet of fearless integrity. You would have known him at once for what he was—a good, unselfish, courtions—
"What made Mr. Thornycroft look so? What
was he here for?"
"The property of the bighest pitch by five comageous honest man, worthy of winning, capable of holding a woman's love. She who listened for his coming heard the slow "Father is not going away; Mr. Thornyeroft is going in his stead. We shall keep father at

in the great chair by the west window. He buried his face in his hands for awhile, and then he lifted it and looked round on the little group of his loved ones. Three girls and two boys, and his wife, their mother, looking, in spite of years of care, as fair, almost as young, as the day he brought her home his new-made bride. His chest of despair, rather—and then he said, as if he I do not think I am afraid to die, I would go with more than willingness, with joy, if I had not so much to leave. If I fall, what will become of you and the children? I cannot bear to think of

For an instant he seemed to see the smile upon her face, the look of faithful love in the immortal this drafting indiscriminately does not eyes. Then, when he stretched out his arms towards it, the cloud seemed to melt into the white moonlight; not even an echo of the voice thrill-

"Do not think of us," she said, with a true woman's self-forgetfulness. "It is not that. We should do well enough. You need not fear that we should come to want. But O, John—" And was in him the true mettle of a true soldier. His just there she broke down utterly, and cried out with a burst of passionate tears. "No, I cannot bear it! You will die! I shall never, never see He was always to be found among the volunteers your face again! If I could know that you would come back, even were it maimed and helpless, I charge he led the van, with his bright, fair hair your face again! If I could know that you would come back, even were it unaimed and helpless, I would not murmur; but to think that you might die there, and I could not help you—that your eyes would seek mine, your hands grope for mine, and I not be there—O! John, I shall go mad who marched always at his when a true comrade who marched always at his side had asked him the reason why, he answered, It was his turn to be the comforter now, He

"I thought you volunteered for three years. I had heard that you came in place of a nine month's Vicksburg.

man, but that you choose to enlist for the longer time and join the old regiment.".

There was no answer to the enquiring tone which made a question of this remark, and Ste-phen Chase, who under tood his comrade too well to press the point, was as much puzzled as

He comprehended it all better the night before Fredericksburg. They sat together on a stone a little way from their tent. For a while both had

richer men than he had experienced in procuring them in those quiet, thinly peopled, agricultural towns. "I am very tired, Mary; can you give The biscuit for supper was already made, and in a few minutes tea was upon the table. John Morgan drank cup after cup of it, with an eager, feverish thirst, but eating with him, was a mere faint.

he other went on:

"I think you forget yourself a little when you that his friend could scarcely catch the words—

repine at this stroke as if it were the worst thing which could have happened. Would you give up your wife, or one of your children, even to escape from the perils of this war?"

that his friend could scarcely catch the whispered as to some invisible auditor—
"Yes, my darling yes!"

The next instant the faint heart-beat stephen Chase's hand was still. "Yes, my darling yes!"
The next instant the faint heart-beat under
Stephen Chase's hand was still. from the perils of this war?"

"Did you think I was a coward?" and the honest soul looked indignantly out of John Morgan's eyes. "If I were to fall what would they do? I have struggled to shield them so far as I could from want, care or privation. How are they fitted to tread the world's rough paths alone?"

"No. I did not take you far a coward. If I "No. I did not take you for a coward. If I sickness and sorrow never come, and there are had I should not have thought your life worth saving. I think I know how I should feel in your place. It is a place which I shall never stand. I am going to enlist, John. It is my duty, for I John Morgan, and John Morgan's wife and John Morgan's wife and

saving. I think I know how I should feel in your place. It is a place which I shall never stand. I am going to enlist, John. It is my duty, for I have nothing to keep me at home. I am ready to give all that I have to my country. If I fall I shall only go the sooner where all my longings tend. What is to hinder my sparing you to your happy fireside? I came to propose myself as your substitute."

"It is not are you were it is not to spare me?" "It is not, are you sure it is not to spare me? may know hereafter—that the seed sown in tears Would you go in any case?" John Morgan ask-ed, with a little doubt in his voice.

made up my mind as soon as the call came for volunteers. I only waited for this very thing—the chance, if I should not be drafted myself, of saving some man who made to the chance of the trafted myself, of

VICKSBURG.

Progress of the Seige and Strength of the

John Morgan was a man of few words, of feelings which lay so deep that they seldom rose to the surface; but there was something which Ash Thornycroft needed no language to interpret in the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and the grasp of his hand, as the look of his eyes, and his late of the late of his eyes, and the look of his eyes, and his late of his eyes, and his late of his eyes, and his late of his eyes and his late of his eyes, and all that eyes and his late of his eyes, and his late of his eyes and his late of his eyes and his late of his eyes and his late of his late of his eyes and his late of his away.

The girls at the door saw his face in the moon-light, while yet radiant and tender. They ran in to their mother asking their childish questions.

is going in his stead. We shall keep father at home."

And then, womanlike, she fell to hugging them and crying over them; and just then John came back, and took the three all together in his strong arms.

It was one of the supreme moments of life which, whether of joy or grief picture themselves to our minds and need no description.

Ash Thornycroft walked away with a firm tread. He turned aside when he came to the church, with the old burying ground in the rear. back, and took the three all together in his strong arms.

It was one of the supreme moments of life which, whether of joy or grief picture themselves to our minds and need no description.

Ash Thornycroft walked away with a firm tread. He turned aside when he came to the church, with the old burying ground in the rear, fall of grass-grown mounds. He went in there were ham and seen are not heard and kneit heade a grave on whose head-stone the name of Constance Ireton gleamed white and learny out in the moonlight.

"On what in the dead could hear, that still heart beneath should have throby again to the accents of such love. Many a night had he talked to be the tere, as now, with a stange sense of nearness—a full belief in the communion of their souls.

"You are not here, I know, and yet I know you hear me. I am going away to-morrow, God's soldier and yours. Give me your blessing, constance are only the design of the repeals of the repeals of the suprementation of their souls.

"You are not here, I know, and yet I know you hear me, I am going away to-morrow, God's soldier and yours. Give me your blessing, constance and pray for me, you who have already seen the father's face, that I may do my work within the father of the constance is the repeal of the constance is that I may do my work within that letring, and the end may come soon." It was but a dream of his own overwrought from which a flow on the form of his own overwrought from which a flow of hear heart soldiers who had a soldiers who had a soldiers who had a soldier soldiers who had seen the form of the repeals of the constance in the course of the repeals of the constance in the course of the repeals of the constance in the course of the rear and the the state and male seeds the constance in the course of the repeals of the constance in the course of the repeals of the constance in the course of the repeals of the constance in the course of the repeals of the constance in the course of the constance in the course of the constance in the course of the cou

It was but a dream of his own overwrought fancy; but he seemed to see a cloud draw near, from which a face looked—a white, sweet face, sad with waiting, yet glorified with immortal hope. He seemed to hear a voice which said, "Go forth, my beloved, and do your work.— Soon will the struggle be over, and the reward is long and sure."

I twas but a dream of his own overwrought muskerry, and nardly ever with sheils. I wo confederate soldiers who made a bold but futile at tempt to pass our lines, left in the hurry of escape at a farm house in the vicinity, a large quantity, ammounting it appears to several thousand, of percussion caps. A party of pioneers who were at work upon our approaches, say that they were fired into with old nails, pieces of chain, etc. Now the obvious inference from these facts is that the rebels are extremely hard up for ammunition.

Otherwise they would dispute our approaches with the utmost obstinacy, and with the most disastrous effect. They are involved in a coil of death, and yet they sit behind their works in silent inaction. I believe that the ordnance and commissary stores of the rebels are pretty nearly exhausted, and that the work of reduction is nearly accomplished. All we ask is to be le

There are three possible contingencies, 1. That Grant may again attempt to carry the works by storm.

siege, or,
3. That in despair of all assistance from with out—the troops of Pemberton may attempt the despirate measure of cutting their way out. It is highly improbable that a third attempt to storm the redoubts will be ordered. The people

of the North have no idea of

It was supposed when the army was advancing from the "Big Black," that we had at last got upon the weak side of the city, where the Confederate Generals never dreamed that the Lincoln upon the weak side of the city, where the Lincoln federate Generals never dreamed that the Lincoln hirelings would ever advance. Information picked up on the way tended to strengthen this impression. I was so well persuaded of such a state of affairs that I hurried forward from the Black River Bridge, so as to be with Sherman's force, which was advancing on the north from Bridgeport, when they entered the city. But after a careful reconnoissance of the works, one of our Generals assured me that he would prefer to storm Vicksburg from the river. Nothing could be more elaborate than the defenses upon the east. To the north of the city, where it was expected that they would be most strongly entrenched, and against muskets and cannon of small calibre. It was not designed as a screen elaborate that they would be most strongly entrenched, we found the rebels on the morning after our arrival busy as beavers constructing a line of earthworks. After a heavy cannonade by Landbeen thinking silently of what the dawning was to bring.

"It will be a tough fight," Chase said at length.

"You may well say so," Ash Thornycroft answered. "It is a terrible responsibility to assume, that of leading men to such certain destruction; and yet, if we can but win the victory! There is hardly a man but would be willing to sell his life for that. It is the only regret I have in going in, that I shall never know which side conquers."

"Nonsense, man, don't get blue after seeing someth blood grill to row have and considered."

"It will be a tough fight," Chase said at length.

"You may well say so," Ash Thornycroft answered. "It is a terrible responsibility to assume, that of leading men to such certain destruction; and yet, if we can but win the victory! There is hardly a man but would be willing to sell his life for that. It is the only regret I have in going in, that I shall never know which side conquers."

"Nonsense, man, don't get blue after seeing someth blood grill to row have and considered in the north from Bridgeport, when they entered the city. But after a careful reconnoissance of the works, one of our Generals assured me that he would prefer to storm Vicksburg from the river. Nothing could be more elaborate than the defenses upon the east. To the north of the city, where it was expected that they would be most strongly entrenched, we found the rebels on the morning after our arrival busy as beavers constructing a line of earthworks. After a heavy cannonade by Landgraven's battery and others, they were dislodged, and Gen. Steele was enabled to advance a half mile or so nearer. Opposite McClernard the reb-

to sell his life for that. It is the only regret I have in going in, that I shall never know which side conquers."

"Nonsense, man, don't get blue after seeing somuch blood spilt as you have, and coming out of so many hard bouts scarless!"

"It was not my time, hitherto. It is, now. I shall go into the fight more joyfully than ever tired children went home. I only have one wish. If you pull through alive take care of my body. I want to be buried at home, beside a grave that was made last March, in the Westville churchyard. You must send me to my father—David Thornycroft, Westville, Connecticut. Here it is written down for you. Papers that I left at home explaining my wishes will be sufficient for the rest."

His manner carried conviction at least of his formidable description. One in particular of earthworks. After a heavy cannonade by Landgraven's battery and others, they were dislodged, and Gen. Steele was enabled to advance a half mile or so nearer. Opposite McClernard the rebels have hardly turned a spade full of earthworks. After a heavy cannonade by Landgraven's battery and others, they were dislodged, and Gen. Steele was enabled to advance a half mile or so nearer. Opposite McClernard the rebels have hardly turned a spade full of earthworks. After a heavy cannonade by Landgraven's battery and others, they were dislodged, and Gen. Steele was enabled to advance a half mile or so nearer. Opposite McClernard the rebels have hardly turned a spade full of earth, except to repair during the night breaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night breaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night breaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night breaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night breaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night breaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night breaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night preaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night preaches made by our 30-pounder Parrotts during the night pr Soon there came a footstep up the gravel walk; this time a quick, firm tread. The girls in the door made way for the new comer to enter, and he came in and stood silently for a moment in the center of the little sitting-room. He was a slender, elegantly moulded man. You could see at a glance that the fibre of his manhood had never yet been tested by any tough struggle with fate.

Thornveroft only smiled, as he said.

glance that the fibre of his manhood had never yet been tested by any tough struggle with fate. Yet one would not have doubted his untried courage. It shone in his blue eyes, sad with unspoken pain; it betrayed itself in the curl of his lip, the curve of his nostril. They say no soldiers ever fought more bravely than the gentry of England—white of hand, haughty of look, delicate of feature. Some such blood flowed in the veins of Ash Thornycroft. He was the only son of the rich mill-owner whose foreman John Morgan was. He was no stranger at the little cottage; and even in this sorrowful hour there was no danger of his being unwelcome. He was the first to opened fire upon us since the seige began, but not in numbers sufficient to render them exceedingly formidable. The great strength of the redoubts lies in their internal construction. The Forlorn Hopes of the 22d ascertained, to their cost, that after running the guantlet of murder-ous volleys from the rifle-pits, and actually scaling the rebel earthworks, they were still a long way from victory. Instead of being masters of an apparently deserted fort, they found themselves exposed to a fire from rifle-pits which, instead of the usual curtain, forms the rear of the fort. More than one of these interneded works across the Rappahannock. He belonged to a division which went into the fight six thousand strong, and went back at night with only fifteen hundred. He lay there with the wounded round him—the thin ranks out of which so many brave feet had marched for ever. Just at dawning he looked up, and met his friend's eyes. He faltered feebly.

"A defeat, Stephen! I lived to know—victims,"

"Dont charge those works." There were precip-

"Forgive me," he said, in a low penitent tone. | not conquerors." Then his face brightened with | itous bastions, forts, moats from six to eight feet | THE VICTORY AT MIDDLEBURG. | MASON & HAMLIN deep, angles of enfilading rifle-pits, and 16,000 desperate soldiers to dispute our progress. It is true that since the action is fairly over, it appears that the ATTACK ON THE 22D ULT.

might have been better arranged. General Grant presumed too much on the heroic ardor of the victors of Black River, and estimated too lightly both the strength of the enemy's works and his fighting qualities. It is now generally admitted by those competent to judge, that our only hope of a successful charge lay in throwing a tremendous force, say an entire division, or even more, upon the weakest point, and pushing column after column through ditches, over parapets, over interior lines of parapets. over every obstacle, and ter column through ditches, over parapets, over interior lines of parapets, over every obstacle, and over hundreds of the fallen, and that so, a short and bloody struggle might have won Vicksburg. Possibly this might be attempted and accomplished now. But while a bitter experience might teach us a wiser plan of attack, we must rememteach us a wiser plan of attack, we must remember that even the splendid columns of the Tennessee would not repeat the assault with the same confidence of success with which they charged on the memorable Friday. Such a disaster as that would of necessity injure the morale of any ber of horses, and more than one hundred prishers.

question is constantly asked,
Is it Likely that Johnston will be able to right, leading to Unionville, while Gen. Gregg FORCE GRANT TO RAISE THE SIEGE? I answer no. Johnston cannot have a force sufficient, either in number or morale to render such an attempt other than the act of madness, gan, 44th New York and 20th Maine infantry,

How is he to obtain reinforcements? Certainly Bragg will need all the troops now under him to save himself from the tremendous army and cunning strategy of his vigilant opponent. Possibly Gen. Beauregard may render him some assistance from Charleston. But suppose he does. Observe the difficulties of approach. If the encapt and attempt to march by the main road across the Big Black, they will have a very different foe to attack from that which faced McClernand, and experience a widely different result. The entrenchments at that point are formidable in the attempt and a well disciplined army would probably have rendered our attack a disaster, or at least a victory bought with fearful loss of life. The outer works would sweep the circumjacent ground

AN ATTEMPT TO HEW OUT A WAY OF ESCAPE. of not far from a score of thousand of troops, and all their small arms. But such an attempt would simply be the resource of despair, and attended with almost certain failure. The enemy might attempt to break our lines between McClernand's left and Warrenton. But it would be prepostgrous to suppose that the work could be accomplished before Grant's whole army would arrive to crush them. Every point along our lines is in easy supporting distance from all others. If they succeeded in surprising and so dashing through the flank of an officer who has never yet been surprised, and getting past the most splendid army corps in the West, the alternative would still remain either to flee in total and fatal rout or to fight the whole army.

or to fight the whole army.

Possibly these calculations may be erroneous,

I have been astonished since my return to hear persons complaining that Grant is doing nothing. sides, it is known they carried on several same lances loaded with their own dead. Our loss is The truth is, the army could hardly be more active or on the qui vive. On the 22d of May, in order to silence that cry, Grant hurled the whole column of the Among the enemy's killed is Col. Wilcox, of the 9th Virginia cavalry. The Colonel of a South Carolina regiment is a prisoner, and the Colonel of the army upon those breastworks, and it broke as the surge breaks on the rock. The army has now simply changed its tactics. It has for the time dropped the bayonet and taken up the spade. In the double gloom of the night and the mine, the army is creeping stealthily forward. the mine, the army is creeping stealthily forward.

A few evenings since in company with an officer
of Gen. Benton's staff, I threaded the length of

Such was the character of the mine which I explored. Possibly the others may be different in formation and design. Those who imagine that we are digging into the very vitals of vicksburg, and propose in a few days to blow that village to the four-winds with a grand display of mechanic force and pyrotechnics and a sublime tragedy like the plot of Guy Fawkes, will doubtless be disgusted at this matter-of-fact elucidation of the gusted. They will cry McClellan and Richmond subject. They will cry McClellan and Richmond with a glub of 24 Charlessubject. They will cry McClellan and Richmond over again. Nevertheless, simply as a series of approaches, which tighten the embrace of the Union army around Vicksburg, I have great confidence in them. As anything else, I should have very little.

destroy the vessel together with all on board.

The Calypso is owned by a club of 24 Charlestonians, of which Capt. Black is probably one. She cost \$25,000 at Nassau, and has made five or six successful runs. Capt. Black is noted as being a most daring man. He takes his misfortune

Union army around Vicksburg, I have great confidence in them. As anything else, I should have very little.

While the spade and pick are at work in the rear, the mortar fleet keeps up its infernal diapason through the live long night. There is something awful beyond expression in the rushing sound, the terrific explosion, with which these tremendous masses of iron come shooting downward through the serene night. Not unfrequently you can distinguish the crash of buildings when an unusually good shot drops a bomb into the heart of the city. If not destructive, these projectiles must be fearfully demoralizing.

Generally at some hour during the night our batteries add their wild chorus to this sullen monotone.

Such constant cannonading at night, and fusilade by day, so far from marking the inactivity of the army, is a chrenic battle, and must be far more trying and exhausting than a spasmodic and bloody assault. To the women and children who are skulking in evacuated chambers beneath the city; to the soldiers who are crouching in the trenches, worn by constant vigils, and momentarily expecting a night assault, it must be a part only destroying buildings and live stock, but soldiers and citizens. Now and then a burning building lights up the region around with a lurid figlare, but the city has not yet suffered much by conflagration, not as much as might have been anticipated.

She cost \$25,000 at Nassau, and has made five or sing amost daring man. He takes his misofortune very philosophically. It is impossible to find out who were the pilots of the Calypso, is obtain this fact being fruitless. The Calypso, is in a remarkably dirty condition. Her cargo consists of liquors, dry goods and assorted merchand the series of liquors, dry goods and assorted merchand the series of liquors, dry goods and assorted merchand the membrand him who were the pilots of the calypso, is in a remarkably dirty condition. Her cargo consists of liquors, dry goods and assorted merchand the with other the pilots of the cargo on a step arriv onflagration, not as much as might have been

at the time of my departure.

The country would doubtless feel easier if the reat stronghold of the West were now in our possession, yet such is the universal confidence of the army in that result, that no one there seems the army in that result, that no one there seems the stronghold of the West were now in our fleet hereafter will not want to capture, but will fire broadside after broadside into the blockade for a moment to doubt it. It has been properly considered as almost a foregone conclusion. Ar officer remarked in my presence, with an enviable philosophy, that the army would have to camp Restaurant in New Orleans, and an excellent somewhere this summer, and could find no better name too. There is eloquent persuasion in its

lowing account of the engagement at Middleburg in which our Cavalry bore so conspicuous and This has been truly a glorious day for that portion of the army commanded by Gen. Pleasan

On Saturday but little advance was made, ou forces in front bivouacking at night in a piece of woods but a short distance west of Middleburg. At 8 o'clock this morning active hostilities were resumed, and there has been a running fight up to several miles west of this town. The contest, on the whole, therefore, it is hardly probable that another attempt will be made. But the question is constantly asked,

army.

ber of horses, and more than one hundred prisoners, representing nearly every State in the confederacy.

Moving out of Middleburg this morning, the troops under Gen. Buford took a road to the

moved up the main road direct toward Ashby

outer works would sweep the circumjacent ground as Jackson's cotton bale redoubts swept the British at New Orleans. A second line of entrenchments immediately on the river command the first, and 4th Pennsylvania charged upon them furiousand the steep bluffs across the stream command the hist, and 4th Pennsylvania charged upon them furious and the steep bluffs across the stream command the whole. Osterhaus is there with a strong force, and 4th Pennsylvania charged upon them furious the whole. Osterhaus is there with a strong force, and 4th Pennsylvania charged upon them furious the whole. Osterhaus is there with a strong force, and 4th Pennsylvania charged upon them furious the whole. Osterhaus is there with a strong force, and 4th Pennsylvania charged upon them furious the wind and Vicksburg the approaches are crippled and entangled with broken bridges, felled trees and like results, until the two forces became jammed

From Rector's Cross Roads to Upperville

To the certainty of an ignominious surrender of not far from a score of thousand of troops, and Upperville. The 4th New York charged, with

Possibly these calculations may be erroneous, but I give them to the public for what they are worth.

Strange as it may appear, while our loss is comparatively trifling that of the enemy is very heavy. We have already as many dead rebels in our possession as our entire loss in killed. Be-

on Folly Island by our blockaders within three hundred yards of the batteries. The fate of the officers and crew is unknown, as broadeide after she sunk.

runners until they sink or surrender. The "Dew-Drop inn" is the name of

very tone.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS are pronounced superior to all instruments of a similar nature, as Melodeons, Seraphines, &c, by those best qualified to judge, and are the only ones which have ever been awarded a Gold Maral in this country. See written testimony from the following most emiment Organists of New York, Boston, &c., in which they are pronounced "The best of their class of which we have any knowledge:" Zundel, Organist of Henry Ward Beecher's Church; FLint, of Madison Square Church; Mosermal, of Calvary Church; Well, of Christ Church; Mosermal, of Dr. Pise's Church; Skrz, of the Immaculate Conception Church; Hades, Editor Musical Review, of New York; Tuckerman, of St. Paul's Church; Willow, of Immaculate Conception Church; Skirz, of the Church of the Unity; Land, of Old South Church, of Boston;—Brall, of St. Joseph's Church; Thomas, of the Church of the Holy Innocents; Marsh, of St. Peter's Church of the Holy Innocents; Marsh, of St. Peter's Church of the Holy Innocents; Marsh, of St. Peter's Church of the Moy Innocents; Marsh, of St. Peter's Church of Albany,—and many others.

The manufacturers are in possession of testimonials to similar effect from Tralibrach, Monoan, L. Mason, Zerrahn, Bradden, Wess, Root, Hastings, Wolfforn, &c., &c.

PRICES.

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, or see he being mere to one, and the public, when I did my to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your sarsaparilla. She has been well for our entitle Marsh, of Dr. Peter's Townsh, and Price and the public when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your sarsaparilla. She has been well for our entitle we were until it disfigured my features and warded the public when I add my to the medicinal virtues of your sarsaparilla. Which was very troublesome aumor in my face, which green constantly worse until it disfigured my features and which green constantly worse until it disfigured my features and which green constantly worse until it di

PRICES.

PRICES.

CABINET ORGANS, Single and Double Reed,
do with 6, 8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450

MELODEONS, nine varieties,
27 Descriptive Circulars sent by mail.

Warerooms in Bostox, 274 WASHINGTON St.
Warerooms in New York, 5 and 7 MERCER St.
Address "Mason & Hablis, Boston," or "Mason Brothers,
New York." 3m18

warrooms in New York, & and I MERCER St.
Warrooms in New York, & and I MERCER St.
Warrooms in New York, & and I MERCER St.
Warrooms in New York, & and I MERCER St.
Warrooms in New York, & and I MERCER St.
Warrooms in New York, & and I MERCER St.
Warrooms in New York, & and I Mercer St.
New York.

I have told and let quite a number of the above named instruments of Mason & Hamilu's for a year past, and they are given universal satisfaction. There is no instrument of the For my terms of sale or routing, and a descriptive circumstance of Mason & Hamilu's For a year past, and they have given universal satisfaction. There is no instrument of the For my terms of sale or routing, and a descriptive circumstance are supplied to the profession as well as to the kengary you can address R M MANSUR, P. M. M. Verson Mason & Hamilu's Park R Mansure R Mansure

Hallowell, April 8, 1863.

A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

1816

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTH
GARDINER.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm on the South Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city, and 1 of a mile from the South Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city, and 1 of a mile from the South Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city, and 1 of a mile from the South Gardiner, about 6 acres of land, and has sufficient wood for the use of a family; it cuts from 15 to 20 tons of hay, and has a good one story house 22 by 32 feet, with an L, wood-house, and carriage-house attached. There is a good barn, 40 by 50 feet, with sheds, hoghouse, &c., also a ciatern of excellent water supplied by an aqueduct from a never failing spring. It fronts on the Kennebec river, and has an excellent chance for a Shipyard or Boom privilege. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GEO. F. CHURCH.

South Gardiner, March 14, 1863.

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhona of long standing, by two betties of your Sarsaparilla.

Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Screfella in the system. are rapidly cured by his Ext. Sarsaparilla.

A YER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, have need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all the Druggists in Augusta, and by dealers in medicine in every village in the State.

100 DEALERS AND

RHODES' STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE, "RHODES," the long established MANURE requires no array

Farmers of New England.

ortificates.

Our usual large stock is now ready for delivery. Dealers and farmers apply to

H. E. MORING, General Agent, (of B. M. RIJONES & CO., Baltimore.)

For New England, New York, and Canada.

113 Water Street, New York

For sale by JOHN MOARTHUR, Augusta 5m19 For sale by JOHN McARTHUR, Augusta

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The PRITTION of WILLIAM II. Woods, Executor of the last will of Orrison Woods, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts, legacies and demands against said estate, by the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Augusta, and and described as follows, viz:—The homestead of the deceased. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Executor therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

WILLIAM H. WOODS.

WILLIAM H. WOODS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate at AUGUSTA, on the KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.

On the Patition aforesaid, Orderen, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

272

ATEST: J. BURTON. Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held
As d Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will
and testament of Mosas Bollins, late of Vassaborough, in said
County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
Order of Mosas Bollins, late of Vassaborough, in said
County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
Order of Mosas Bollins, late of Vassaborough, in said
County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
Order of Mosas Bollins, late of Vassaborough, in said
County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
Order of Mosas Bollins, late of Vassaborough, in said
County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
Order of Green street, by
publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at
Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County,
on the second Monday of Juny next, at nine o'clock in the
forencon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last
will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
Attest: J. Burron, Register.

27*

ENNEBREC COUNTY In Court of Probate, held

TENNEBREC COUNTY In Court of Probate, held

TENNEBREC COUNTY In Court of Probate, held

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of LUTHER W. Reado, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Onderson, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forencon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved. approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

True copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Z12

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,

Once Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me.,

One Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me.,

On

True copy. Attest: J. Burton. Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...!a Court of Probate, held of Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.

HANNAH C. SMIFH, widow of George M. Smith, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased: Orderen, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate held
at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.
ALFRED MARSHALL, Executor of the last will and testament of John Brackett, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
Onderso, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in aid County, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: J. Burton. Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. Buaton. Register. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of JAMES M. LADD, late of READFIELD, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bonds the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to June 8, 1863.

27°

LIVONIA E. LADD.

CHAS. F. POTTER, UNITED STATES AGENT For the payment of OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA. | FRAVELLING AGENTS.—S. N. Taber, Jas. Stargis, Warren Fal. | Ier, H. P. Weeks, Wm. Swett, South Paris, V. Darling.

VOL.

Our Home, our

call attention t hints which we

thing, they will they will be as appearances we from fair to n But, be it what prepared to see that there will this sort, more there not more need be? Is the with the comm very little indeed ly wasted amon begin with it as grown. At thi maturely, some from the parent so many as it h them are starve off by high win posed limbs a however, are co ple worm (Car organs, or vess the parent stal at any rate, a prevent all of is a kind prov of attention or ated, and she

that it would wisdom, not to did start for us In the windfal is often a doub times in ten, and the worm arrives to ma provision for upon the crop saving, either your hogs, or them pick the Another gr ing no use of and are gath

remain should

posed to be so !

We doubt th

purpose, but e both, and are heap, or some them. Perha a few bushels sequence. Ju way, and this aggregate it v than this, and in which app ered and barr becomes the

> gether and p off, or put th Then it become pick out thos throw them most careful should exam the amount sheer carele big pile was We think that more counting fro

carelessness a

attention is

ally wasted. In regard Hovey's M quotes an Chronicle, of the Roye October las from Nova admiration seen in Gre nothing lik ed in a mar

wooden box long, eight These tray strewed ov were place whole wa well shak movable. uary the the most l ance and feetly dry was possil in London price, as, e like it." the edito heavy and

to pack a